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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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4 April 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

LIAOWANG ON THATCHER'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO HUNGARY

HK121031 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 8, 20 Feb 84 p 8

[Article by "contributing" correspondent Zhou Dongyao [0719 2639 5069] from Budapest: "Dialogue Between differently Aligned Countries--on the British Prime Minister's First Visit to Hungary"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher made an official visit to Hungary in early February. This was the first visit by a British prime minister to Hungary in British-Hungarian relations and was also the first visit to a Warsaw pact member by Mrs Thatcher since she took office in 1979.

In view of the turbulent international situation and strained East-West relations, the meeting between government heads from the two countries, which belong to two confronting military blocs inevitably attracted wide interest and attention. Hungarian Premier Lazar said: "The visit is of great significance because it provides an example of how, even in an international situation as tense as at present, it is still possible for countries with different social systems and of different alliances to conduct a dialogue."

Although both Britain and Hungary are European countries, their contacts over the past decades remained at a low level for reasons known to all. In October 1980, Carrington, the then British foreign secretary, visited Hungary. After that, diplomatic activities between the two countries began to become animated. In recent years, the two countries have been expanding their bilateral relations and have paved the way for a meeting between the top leaders of both governments. On the eve of her visit to Hungary, Mrs Thatcher told reporters that as European countries, both Britain and Hungary need to increase mutual understanding through exchanging visits and views and that this is in the interests of both countries. The better they can understand each other, the more goodwill both countries will build toward each other. Her visit would "help correct a historical mistake" and serves as "the first step of the long march" for developing relations between the two countries. During the visit, she exchanged views with Hungarian leaders on a broad range of issues. Premier Lazar said: The talks strengthened both sides' desire to do more work for developing relations between the two countries. Now, Hungarian-British relations are normal, and there is no unsettled issue between the two countries.

Hungary and Britain respectively belong to the Warsaw Pact and to NATO. At present, the Soviet Union and the United States have deployed new-type missiles

respectively in Eastern and Western Europe. At the same time, the East-West talks on arms reduction have also broken down. In these circumstances, it is quite natural that Hungary and Britain have different views on the world situation. For example, they have different views on the source of the tense situation, although both are hoping for the easing of the tense international situation and success in arms reduction.

However, people have also noticed that the purpose and priority of the Hungarian-British summit were not to discuss and settle their differences but to seek common points. Both sides stressed at the summit meeting that they valued highly their dialogue and the role of small and medium-sized countries' efforts in easing international tension. When speaking to British reporters, Lazar said: It is not only possible but also necessary for countries with different social systems to cooperate with each other. Apart from the superpowers, other countries can also make positive efforts to contribute to the settlement of issues that have led to the international tension. People have also noticed that before and after Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau also visited Czechoslovakia and East Germany. An article carried by the Hungarian newspaper MAGYAR HIRADO [HUNGARIAN GAZETTE] said: At a time when East-West relations are strained, small and medium sized countries are playing a greater rather than a smaller role in international affairs.

At the summit meeting, Hungarian and British Government heads also decided to further widen their economic cooperation.

CSO: 4005/466

GENERAL

SFRY PRESIDENT COMPLETES VISIT TO AUSTRIA

OW161315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--Mika Spiljak, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wound up his three-day visit here today.

During his stay here, Spiljak exchanged views with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz on East-West relations, the world economic situation and bilateral relations. Both sides stressed the need to strengthen and further develop the friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries. It was reported that the two sides achieved identical views on all problems discussed at the meetings.

In his speech at the welcoming ceremony in honor of the visiting Yugoslav president, Kirchschlaeger praised highly the important role Yugoslavia plays in world affairs. He stressed that the independent policies pursued by Yugoslavia conform not only to its own interests but also to the interests of Europe and the world.

Spiljak in his speech condemned the two big military groups for contending for world hegemony and expanding their spheres of influence which impose a threat to the independence of smaller countries. This trend has aggravated world tensions, facilitated the arms race and created the danger of war, he said.

On the world economic problems, Spiljak held that the developing countries and developed countries should establish economic relations of cooperation and partnership.

The two sides also held talks on bilateral relations of cooperation in the fields of economy and technology and the issue of Yugoslav minority nationalities living in Austria.

The relations between Yugoslavia and Austria have developed considerably in recent years. The two countries signed a series of agreements in 1983, including a long-term industrial cooperation agreement. Austria's exports to Yugoslavia, an important trade partner, reached the level of 7.2 billion Austrian schillings (one U.S. dollar equals 17.8 Austrian schillings) last year, accounting for 2.6 percent of its exports, while imports from that country were valued at 3.48 billion Austrian schillings, accounting for 1 percent of its total imports.

CSO: 4000/262

GENERAL

JAPANESE PAPERS CONCERNED OVER U.S.-USSR VESSEL'S

OW230856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Japanese newspapers today expressed concern over the collision Wednesday of the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and a Soviet nuclear powered submarine in the Sea of Japan.

ASAHI SHIMBUN in an editorial today said the collision has triggered off a fresh round of tension in the Sea of Japan which has become a "frontline sea" for U.S. and USSR nuclear confrontation.

It said that contention between the two superpowers has spilled over to neighboring countries in the region and is a direct threat to the security of Japan.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN in a round-up dispatch entitled "Intensified U.S. and Soviet Contention" today said the collision has once again indicated that the nuclear confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Sea of Japan and the Northwest Pacific is already "touch-and-go."

The contention between the U.S. and the Soviet navies and air forces, especially between nuclear powered submarines of the two countries, will intensify around Japan, it said.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN said editorially the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, especially the buildup of naval forces, is rapidly increasing. Meanwhile, the U.S. used joint military exercises with South Korea to counter the Soviets. All this led to the collision between the U.S. and the Soviet warships, and showed the Sea of Japan has already become a "sea of tension."

CSO: 4000/262

GENERAL

CHEYSSON, MEXICO'S SEPULVEDA DISCUSS U.S. ROLE

OWL70908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Paris, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said here today that his two-day visit to France was "very fruitful."

He made this remark at a press conference before his departure. He said French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson had reaffirmed in their talks France's support to the Contadora Group's efforts to create peace in Central America.

Bernardo Sepulveda also held talks with other French leaders on the Central American situation, European security, disarmament, world economy and their bilateral relations.

On the Central American situation, he pointed out that non-mutual interference [as received], people's self-determination, peaceful settlement of disputes between various countries, control and reduction of existing armament, withdrawal of foreign military advisors and dismantlement of foreign military bases and prohibition of military exercises should be seen as imperative measures for the realization of peace in the area.

It was reported that the two sides shared identical views on the analysis on the situation in Central America. But Bernardo Sepulveda expressed his concern over the U.S. attitude toward Central America in his talks with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

When asked about the U.S. role in the area, he said since the U.S. Government has expressed its support to the effort of the Contradora Group, one expects U.S. deeds to match its words.

Cheysson said to the Mexican delegation yesterday that "as far as an issue of safeguarding the fundamental principles is concerned, the U.S. can trust us, but it cannot dominate our destiny and decide our future."

The two sides also held talks on the possibilities of promoting the cooperation in state-owned and private industrial projects between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/262

GENERAL

UN SECURITY COUNCIL TO HEAR SUDAN-LIBYA DISPUTE

OW230308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] United Nations, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council is expected to meet early next week to consider the tense relationship between the Sudan and Libya.

In a recent letter to the president of the Security Council, the Sudan accused Libya of committing aggression against its territory and requested the Security Council to meet in order to take up this matter.

The letter said that on March 16, a Libyan TU-22 bomber dropped five bombs on Omdurman, the Sudan's second largest city, killing five people and destroying three houses in a residential area and an administrative building belonging to the Omdurman radio station. After the air raid, the bomber returned to the military base of al-Kufrah in southern Libya, it added.

Meanwhile, in a letter to the UN Secretary-general, Libya categorically rejected the Sudan's accusation as "unfounded."

In another letter dated March 20 to the president of the Security Council, Libya accused the United States of sending two AWACS aircraft "to spy on Libyan territory." The letter said, "The U.S. Administration intends to dispatch more aircraft in the next few days, in addition to sending prompt military assistance to the Government of the Sudan."

The letter condemned the United States for "engaging in provocative aggressive actions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including continuous violations of Libyan airspace and territorial waters, economic boycott and misleading information campaigns."

Libya said that it reserved its right to request the convening of the Security Council at an appropriate time.

CSO: 4000/262

GENERAL

CANADA, WEST EUROPE SIGN DECLARATION ON ACID RAIN

OW221051 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Ottawa, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Canada and nine West European countries, in a bid to curb acid rain, today formally committed themselves to a 30-percent reduction in their national annual sulphur emissions by no later than 1993, using 1980 emission levels as the basis for calculation.

This was disclosed in a declaration signed here today by the environment ministers from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland at the end of the two-day international conference on acid rain. The United States and Mexico were invited to the conference as observers, but the representative of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency left the conference yesterday.

The 10 ministers also urged other signatories to the convention of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) on long-range transboundary air pollution to take similar action. The ECE includes the whole of Europe, the United States and Canada. The convention was signed in Geneva in 1979 to provide a framework for cooperation on acid rain and related problems.

They also stressed the necessity of additional actions taken within the framework of the convention to achieve substantial reductions of emissions of other pollutants, nitrogen oxides in particular.

The present emissions of air pollution in North America and Western Europe are causing wide-spread damage to natural resources of vital importance, such as forests and water, and are damaging to materials and may have harmful effects on health.

Acid rain has become a major issue in Canadian-U.S. relations, with Ottawa angered by Washington's refusal to reduce factory emissions which drift across into Canada.

Canadian Environment Minister Charles Caccia said: "Our statement is an expression of political will by nations on both sides of the Atlantic. We are saying to other countries 'You cannot dump on us the garbage you are producing on your own property. You have to be considerate'."

But so far Britain and the United States, regarded by the others as the pollution "exporting" nations, have not yet lent their support.

Acid rain is caused by pollutants belched out by factories and cars that mix in the atmosphere to form weak solutions of sulphuric and nitric acid. They then return to earth in rainfall.

CSO: 4000/262

GENERAL

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE OPENS--Athens, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--A 45-day European security and cooperation conference expert meeting opened here yesterday. Delegates representing 35 countries from East and West Europe, the Soviet Union, the United States and Canada are attending the meeting. Addressing the opening session of the meeting, Greek Foreign Undersecretary Iannis Kapsis said that the mandate of the meeting was identical to that of the European security and cooperation conference held in Switzerland in 1978: to find "generally acceptable methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes." "The objective to be attained," Kapsis said "is to implement to a maximum degree the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes and the procedures with which to apply it--based on international legal order, the UN Charter and the Final Act of Helsinki, which should serve as the main guidelines of the consultations." [Text] [IW22k346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 22 Mar 84]

WARSAW PACT EXERCISE 'SOYUZ-84'--Moscow, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--A Warsaw Pact military exercise code-named "Soyuz-84" ended today. The exercise, involving armies and navies, was held in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the southwestern areas of the Soviet Union and the Black Sea area from March 12 to 20. The Soviet News Agency TASS reported that troop control and cooperative action between the allied forces in the conduct of joint combat operations were practised during the exercise. The exercise was supervised by Marshal V. G. Kulikov of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. A ROMANIA NEWS AGENCY report from Bucharest today noted that the exercises on the Romanian territory were mock exercises undertaken by Romanian troops alone. [Text] [OW210419 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 21 Mar 84]

TASS ATTACKS REAGAN'S AFGHAN POLICY--Moscow, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--The Soviet News Agency TASS in a commentary this evening indicates that Moscow still refuses to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations. Lashing out against U.S. President Reagan's remark on the eve of the "Day of Afghanistan," the commentary described as "putting the cart before the horse" Reagan's proposal that a political solution to the Afghan issue should begin with the Soviet withdrawal of its troops from that country. According to TASS, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan because that country's "independent existence" and "territorial integrity" were being threatened, and occupation of that non-aligned country by 100,000 Soviet troops

is not an encroachment upon its independence and sovereignty. The commentary claimed that the Soviet Union is "in favor of a political solution to the Afghan issue" on the condition that foreign interference in Afghan affairs is discontinued and no recurrence of such interference in the future guaranteed. However, this pre-requisite runs counter to the resolutions of the United Nations and constitutes an obstacle to the political solution of the Afghan issue.

CSO: 4000/262

UNITED STATES

U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY REGAN ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW182146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1705 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Donald Regan, secretary of treasury of the United States, arrived in Beijing by special plane this evening at the head of a U.S. delegation to attend the fourth meeting of the Sino-U.S. Joint Economic Committee.

Vice Minister of Finance Li Peng greeted the American guests at the airport on behalf of Wang Bingqian, minister of finance and chairman of the Chinese delegation to the meeting. Also present at the airport was U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel, Jr.

Regan told reporters at the airport that the meeting will be an important step for building closer ties between the United States, the world's most economically developed nation, and China, the world's most populous nation. The two countries have basically identical interests and complementary economies. Regan said that Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent visit to the United States has increased mutual understanding and reaffirmed the ties between the two countries. He hoped that the fourth meeting of the Sino-U.S. Joint Economic Committee would enhance the prospects for President Reagan's visit to China in April.

It is learned that during their stay in Beijing, Regan and his party will attend a 3-day meeting with Wang Bingqian and others. They will introduce the economy of each other's country, review the economic cooperation between the two countries in the past year and discuss the prospects of economic, financial and technological cooperation between the two sides in the future. The two sides will also initiate an agreement on avoiding dual taxation. During the meeting, Chinese Government leaders will also meet Regan and his party and exchange views with them on further developing relations between the two countries and other matters.

CSO: 4000/263

UNITED STATES

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL ON AID TO MIDEAST

OW161107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. State Department Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy went before Congress today to seek approval for President Ronald Reagan's proposals on economic and security assistance to the Near East for fiscal year 1985.

Testifying before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, Murphy said the vital objectives of U.S. policy on the Near East are to maintain "unimpeded access to the crucial oil resources of the Persian Gulf" and to work "with friendly countries to safeguard our vital interests in North Africa, Southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf." Reagan's proposals reflect the "realities of U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives in this vital region," he added.

He noted that Israel and Egypt are the largest recipients of proposed U.S. foreign assistance for fiscal 1985. The Reagan administration requested almost 2.8 billion dollars in foreign military sales credits (FMS) including over 2.5 billion dollars in forgiven credits for Israel and Egypt.

On Israel, Murphy said that U.S. assistance provides a tangible demonstration of the strength and durability of the "historic commitment to Israel's security and economic well-being" and "seeks to give Israel the confidence to take the risks necessary to pursue the peace process."

Murphy said that Egypt's share of the proposed outlay--1.175 billion dollars in forgiven FMS credits--"reflects our commitment to a long-term military supply relationship with Egypt to help it modernize its forces and replace obsolete Soviet-supplied equipment."

On Lebanon, Murphy said, 15 million dollars in FMS credits is a minimum level for equipment of U.S. origin. When the situation in Lebanon stabilizes, more funds may be needed to assist the Lebanese Government in its efforts to continue the expansion and modernization of the Lebanese armed forces.

Murphy also argued that "Jordan has a growing need for more modern armament as the result of the massive Soviet arms transfers to Syria." He noted that 95 million dollars in FMS credits will "assist Jordan to acquire those weapons most critical to its legitimate self-defense needs."

CSO: 4000/263

UNITED STATES

MONDALE WINS ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

OW210925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale once again defeated Senator of Colorado Gary Hart today in the Illinois Democratic primary, the biggest so far in this year's presidential campaign.

Latest results show that Mondale received 42 per cent of the votes as against 34 per cent for Hart and 20 per cent for Jesse Jackson.

Illinois, the fifth largest state in terms of population, has proved to be one of the crucial battlefields in the fight for the presidential nomination. In this century, only two presidents were elected without winning this major mid-Western industrial state. With 194 delegates at stake, the three contenders campaigned vigorously in Illinois, not only to attract local voters, but to strive for momentum in other big industrial states of Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, over the next three weeks.

The delegate lineup before the primary was Mondale, 523, Hart, 288 and Jackson, 60. At least 1,967 delegates are needed to win the nomination at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco on July 16-19.

Mondale also gained a clear lead over Hart in today's caucus in his home state of Minnesota. President Ronald Reagan, the only candidate of the Republican Party, was unopposed on the Republican primary ballot in Illinois.

CSO: 4000/263

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

WHITE HOUSE SECURITY MEASURES--Washington, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--Security precautions at the White House will be further tightened next week, announced White House spokesman Larry Speakes here today. The announcement followed two incidents yesterday in which one man carrying a gun was shot and wounded outside the presidential residence and the other was arrested after climbing into the grounds. The new measures, the spokesman said, would require all journalists and official visitors, except members of Congress, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court and the diplomatic corps, to pass through a metal-detecting device and have their possessions searched. Under the plan, six entry points around the White House and the adjacent old Executive Building have been equipped with magnetometers, similar to those used at airports to screen passengers for weapons, and one of the three entrances to the grounds of the White House would be closed to reporters. [Text] [OW170816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 17 Mar 84]

MONDALE WINS FOUR CAUCUSES--Washington, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale won another four caucuses today in a contest for Democratic presidential nomination. In the caucuses held in five states--Michigan, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky and South Carolina, Mondale carried four of them and black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson won South Carolina, his home state. Senator Gary Hart suffered setbacks in today's contest. A major fight took place in Michigan, an industrial state in Midwest. Mondale's victory in Michigan was mainly due to the strong support from the organized labor and the Democratic elected officials. The contention for Democratic presidential nomination has now become a three-man race as George McGovern and John Glenn dropped out after the super-Tuesday primaries on March 13. Today's victories for Mondale extended his come-back after he took over Alabama and Georgia four days ago. The next major test between the three will be in Illinois, a state which holds 194 convention delegates. [Text] [OW181113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 18 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/263

XINHUA CITES JAPANESE PRESS ON JAPAN-USSR TALKS

OW170452 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1726 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--Japanese newspapers today comment on the fourth Japanese-Soviet consultative meeting of high working-level officials held in Moscow on 12-13 March and welcome the agreement reached by both sides on certain issues. However, they say the consultations fail to make progress on "fundamental issues."

ASAHI SHIMBUN comments: At the consultations both sides agree to resume carrying out film festivals in each other's country, hold the intergovernmental trade consultative meeting within the year, and begin talks after June on signing the Japanese-Soviet tax agreement. "The consultations have found new leads for developing Japanese-Soviet cultural exchanges and holding talks on practical affairs." However, no consensus has been reached on the question of the Northern Territories, the question of signing a Japan-USSR treaty of good-neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation and other "fundamental issues."

The TOKYO SHIMBUN editorial says: "It is regrettable that the Soviet Union does not show the slightest change in its attitude on the question of returning the Northern Territories to Japan, the question of withdrawing its army from the four northern islands, and other basic questions" while holding the consultations. "If the Soviet Union does not change its attitude, the dialogue between the two sides cannot produce results." The editorial points out: We wish to expand dialogue with the Soviet Union, but we must not cherish illusions.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN commentary says: The Soviet Union's attitude on the outstanding issue of the Soviet foreign minister's visit to Japan is very negative. Although this is not beyond our expectations, no breakthrough has been made during consultations in the deadlock on Japan-USSR relations. The YOMIURI SHIMBUN editorial says: The Soviet foreign minister says he refuses to visit Japan because "conditions have not yet matured." People cannot help but ask: Will conditions be considered to have matured after the Japanese Government gives up the demand that the Northern Territories be returned and agrees to conclude the (Soviet-Japanese) treaty of good-neighborliness and friendship as requested by the Soviet Union? The newspaper says: "Contacts between neighboring countries must be made on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The Japanese foreign minister's unilateral visit to the Soviet Union can never be called 'equality and mutual benefit'."

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MALAYSIAN, PAKISTANI LEADERS VIEW ASIAN PROBLEMS

OW230202 Beijing XINHUA in English 0142 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, 22 March (XINHUA)--Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohamed and Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq tonight called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and Afghanistan and the restoration of their independence and sovereignty.

Speaking at a state banquet in honor of the Malaysian prime minister here, the two leaders shared the view that the continued presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea and Afghanistan pose a serious threat to the security and stability of south and southeast Asia.

In his speech, Ziaul Haq said that in the prevailing atmosphere of conflict and crisis on the international scene, it is incumbent upon all developing countries to further strengthen their existing mutual cooperation and understanding.

He said the crisis of Afghanistan not only constitutes a trampling of universally recognized principles, but also is a grave human tragedy. "It remains our endeavor to seek a settlement of this issue which ensures the return of the helpless refugees to their homes in safety and honor," he added.

Mahathir said the foreign forces are illegally occupying Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This, he said, "is gross violation of the basic tenets of international law."

He said the "dangerous and explosive" situation exists in Afghanistan as a result of the Soviet intervention and continued military occupation of that country. Similarly, he said, the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea has threatened the stability of the region.

Earlier, President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad held three hours of talks here. They had identical views on wide-ranging international issues including the Middle East problem and the Iran-Iraq war. They also agreed to further develop their bilateral relations of friendship.

The Malaysian prime minister arrived here this noon for a 5-day official visit to Pakistan.

CSO: 4000/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND ACCUSES VIETNAM OF SPLITTING ASEAN

OW181201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Bangkok, 18 March (XINHUA)--A senior Thai security official said here yesterday that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's current tour of Thailand, Indonesia and Australia is aimed at splitting ASEAN countries, according to local press reports today.

Describing Nguyen Co Thach as a salesman of second-hand goods, secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand Prasong Sunsiri told local reporters that Thach's propaganda would fail because Vietnam's credibility is at a low ebb.

He said that ASEAN leaders and officials are in regular contact with one another and they are still united as one on the issue of Kampuchea.

He noted that Vietnam is confronted in the Kampuchean battlefields with economic and military difficulties that have prevented its dry-season offensive while the Kampuchean resistance forces have succeeded in penetrating deeper into Kampuchea than ever before from their redoubts along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Commenting on Thach's remarks that he "wouldn't use a big net to catch a small fish" when he tried to explain why an offensive was not launched in Kampuchea, Prasong said in fact, "the big net was already torn apart."

On Vietnam's claim of a "China threat" to justify its presence in Kampuchea, Prasong stressed that "such a claim could never be justified." "If Vietnam wants to defend itself, it must defend on its own soil, not by invading another country," he said.

Thanat Norman, former Thai deputy prime minister, yesterday also refuted Thach's claim that Khmer Rouge is an obstacle to a settlement of the Kampuchean issue. He said it is an "obvious and crude ploy" to oust the democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations. If the Khmer Rouge were removed, he said, the democratic Kampuchea would "lose its purpose and meaning" and would also "cause the coalition to disappear and disintegrate."

However, Thanat said, it would take only "gullible people" to believe what Thach said was "realistic and new." Thailand and other ASEAN countries would not be deceived by what Thach said, he added.

CSO: 4000/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NGUYEN CO THACH AUSTRALIAN VISIT DRAWS PROTEST

OW161514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Canberra, 16 March (XINHUA)--Some 2,000, most of them immigrants from Indo-China, held a 3-hour demonstration here today to protest against Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who is on the 3d day of his Australia visit.

About 300 police held back banner-waving and chanting demonstrators as Thach arrived to address the National Press Club.

The demonstrators, who had come from all over Australia, rallied in front of Parliament this morning and then marched to the National Press Club. During the demonstration, a stuffed effigy of Thach was beaten and finally set alight to cheers.

It was the largest of a series of coordinated protests throughout Australia since Thach's arrival in the country.

In Melbourne this afternoon, several hundred Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean refugees held a demonstration in protest against Thach's visit. The demonstrators condemned the Vietnamese regime for its continued occupation of Kampuchea and for the incarceration of hundreds of thousands of people.

A new release issued by an organiser of the demonstration said Hanoi is "the source of misery for the people of Indo-China and is the cause of instability and war in the region."

CSO: 4000/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

OW211007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Bangkok, 21 March (XINHUA)--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja reaffirmed Tuesday that Indonesia "is firmly with ASEAN" over the Kampuchean problem.

Mokhtar, who is the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, said that ASEAN is not trying to solve the Kampuchean problem by itself. "All we want to do is to lay down the framework for a political solution in which Kampucheans have to participate," and "only Kampucheans can solve their problem," he added.

Mokhtar was speaking to local reporters on his arrival here last night. Sources here said that the Indonesian foreign minister is on an overnight stay here to brief his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila on his recent talks in Jakarta with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Mokhtar said that there has been "speculation that Indonesia has a different policy to ASEAN. This is not true. Indonesia is firmly with ASEAN." The purpose of the visit to Hanoi by a number of Indonesian officials and academics was to show Vietnam Indonesia's "goodwill and desire to solve the Kampuchean problem," he added. Any Indonesian initiative with Vietnam is only aimed at helping solve the Kampuchean conflict, he noted.

Mokhtar held that he has seen a change in Hanoi's stance on the Kampuchean conflict. Before, Vietnam was only willing to negotiate if the talks centered on the whole issue of southeast Asia, and now, they are willing to talk on Kampuchea, he said.

CSO: 4000/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

JAYEWARDENE APPEALS TO SRI LANKANS FOR SUPPORT

OW170924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Colombo, 17 March (XINHUA)--President Junius Richard Jayewardene issued an appeal to all Sri Lankans to support the government and its work until the next elections are held.

The president made the remarks at a public meeting in the Minuwangoda region yesterday. He said that people should unite and throw their support behind government programs designed to benefit the country.

He added that it was the duty of all citizens to eschew political differences and support the government in whatever it was doing for their welfare and progress.

"You can express your different views and elect anyone you wish at election time but till then let us join hands and work for the progress of this country," he said.

Jayewardene warned that, in view of the present world economic situation, whoever becomes president will face a difficult task in trying to bring down the rising cost of living. His government's objective was to create more jobs to increase the average income as people battled inflation, he said.

[Words indistinct] said that he was not [words indistinct] against the elementary principles of democracy, and that a dangerous situation would arise if political parties were banned.

CSO: 4000/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN CRITICIZES SRV ATTEMPT TO 'SPLIT' CGDK

OW211011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 March (XINHUA)--Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government of Democratic KAMPUCHEA (DK), said in Jakarta yesterday that it is "no use" for Vietnam to try to "split" the DK coalition government, reports from the Indonesian capital said.

At an airport press conference before leaving for Bangkok, Son Sann said that it is a "loss of time" to try to split the coalition government which is "more united and stronger than ever."

During his recent visit to Indonesia, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was reported to have said that Vietnam would be ready to negotiate the Kampuchean problem once the Khmer Rouge is dropped from the DK coalition government.

The tripartite DK coalition was formed in June, 1982 by the Democratic Kampuchean forces and forces led by Son Sann and by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Son Sann charged that Vietnam is trying to annex Kampuchea, saying "entire regions of Kampuchea have been sealed off to the Kampucheans. There were reports of forced marriages between Khmer women and Vietnamese men."

"Most disturbing of all is the news that over 3,000 Vietnamese nationals have so far been granted Khmer citizenship while several hundred thousand others are waiting to be naturalized," he said.

The prime minister proposed that a summit meeting on the Kampuchean issue be held in Bandung, Indonesia. "I wish Bandung to be chosen as the place where a conference for peace in Kampuchea could be held," he said.

CSO: 4000/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICER CLAIMS SRV 'BOGGED DOWN' IN WAR

OW221318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Bangkok, 22 March (XINHUA)--A senior Thai information officer told a press conference here today that the Vietnamese occupation troops have been bogged down in Kampuchea because of the intensified activities of the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces operating deeper inside Kampuchea in the past month.

Lt General Samphao Srikacha, director of the information office of the supreme command of the Thai Armed Forces, said that since the beginning of this year, Vietnam has sent more troops and weapons to the Thai-Kampuchean border areas in a vain attempt to eliminate the resistance forces. However, he added, the resistance groups infiltrated into the interior and attacked key Vietnamese strongholds and supply routes, forcing the Vietnamese troops to withdraw from the border to defend the major communications lines.

Not long ago, the Lt General pointed out, Vietnam used planes to spray chemicals in the liberated areas in Kampuchea. Meanwhile, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was sent abroad to lobby in Indonesia and Australia with a view to extricating itself from the dilemma in Kampuchea.

The representative of the Thai Army, Major Anula, referring at the press conference to the fact that Vietnam used planes in the Kampuchean battlefields, said this indicated that Vietnamese ground forces are now unable to fight effectively against the KD forces. He pointed out that there are signs Vietnam is ready to rely more on chemical weapons in their operations against the resistance forces.

CSO: 4000/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN WARNS MALIK OF SRV PLOT

OW181950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 March (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann has warned former Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik in Jakarta of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's trick to split the democratic Kampuchean coalition government, according to a report from Jakarta.

During his visit to Indonesia, Son Sann told Malik that Hanoi recently demanded that the Khmer Rouge be excluded from the democratic Kampuchean coalition government before negotiations on Kampuchea could start.

Malik told reporters after the meeting that the demand was considered unacceptable and refused.

Son Sann assured Malik that his coalition government would continue to maintain its unity until Vietnam pulled out its 180,000 troops from Kampuchea, according to Malik.

During his stay in Jakarta, Nguyen Co Thach said on 13 March that Vietnam would not withdraw its troops from the Kampuchean-Thai border areas before negotiations on Kampuchea got underway and that the Khmer Rouge's representation in the coalition government was the main obstacle in the way of negotiations.

In Australia on 15 March Thach stated once again that removal of the Khmer Rouge from the tripartite coalition government of democratic Kampuchea should be one of the key topics to be discussed in the negotiations on Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS AUSTRALIA VISIT

OW201902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Canberra, 20 March (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left here yesterday for Thailand after a 5-day visit to Australia at the invitation of Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden.

The first Vietnamese minister to visit Australia since 1975, Thach held talks with Hayden on the Kampuchea issue and relations between Australia and Vietnam.

Thach outlined to Hayden a five-point proposal for a solution to the Kampuchea issue, including the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, establishment of a safety zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border and free elections in Kampuchea that would exclude the Khmer Rouge.

After Hayden telephoned him to discuss the talks with Thach, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said publicly that Thach has been saying different things to Thailand, Indonesia and Australia, and so cannot be trusted. The Vietnamese proposals have been rejected by prime minister of the Kampuchean coalition government Son Sann, who was reported to have said in Jakarta that Vietnam's demands were "not acceptable."

Commenting on the remarks made by Thach, "The financial review" said that "Thach is adroitly playing on some of the tensions within the ASEAN bloc on the Kampuchean issue."

During his visit, Thach repeated the worn out accusation that China threatens peace and stability in the region. But as THE CANBERRA TIMES" said in an editorial on 15 March, it is Vietnam that "maintains military forces which threaten the stability of the ASEAN members and its borders with China." Vietnam "maintains forces far beyond its legitimate security needs and uses them to further its neo-colonialist aims," it added.

Thach's visit was regarded by some people here as forming part of Hanoi's planned diplomatic offensive to escape their international isolation and to cover up their preparations for a new military offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces. Australian newspapers have reported during the past few days that "Vietnam has mobilized at least 24,000 troops for a big offensive" which would be launched "soon after Thach leaves Australia."

CSO: 4000/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK SAYS RESISTANCE GETTING STRONGER

OW210122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0034 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Phnom Melai, Kampuchea, 20 March (XINHUA)--President of democratic Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk said today the resistance forces are in an increasingly better position to weaken the Vietnamese occupation troops.

At a press conference held in this liberated area, Sihanouk said, "the Kampuchean people in the occupied areas are now determined to give wholehearted support to our struggle of saving the country."

The Kampuchean people, he said, have now come to see clearly that the Vietnamese have come to pursue the policy of colonialism instead of bringing them emancipation.

Hanoi has emigrated into Kampuchea 500,000 Vietnamese who are plundering land and other resources in Kampuchea, and "200,000 Vietnamese troops are now occupying our territories," he noted.

Sihanouk said that Vietnam has not only rejected the UN General Assembly's resolutions on the Kampuchea issue, but also ignored the reasonable proposals put forward by the ASEAN nations. He added that "Vietnam is determined to make Kampuchea a province of Vietnam."

Sihanouk pointed out that "the Vietnamese have now reached a turning point and the Vietnamese will not be at peace in Kampuchea any more." The coalition government of democratic Kampuchea, he continued, has more troops, more weapons and more experiences, and is able to attack Vietnamese troops in various parts of the country, liberate Vietnamese-occupied areas and destroy Vietnamese economic and military installations.

Therefore, he continued, Vietnam is in a situation in which it should either withdraw its troops from Kampuchea or accept the proposals adopted at the international meetings and negotiate with the coalition government of democratic Kampuchea. Otherwise, the Kampuchean people will continue their liberation war areas and destroy Vietnamese economic and military installations.

Therefore, he continued, Vietnam is in a situation in which it should either withdraw its troops from Kampuchea or accept the proposals adopted at the international meetings and negotiate with the coalition government of democratic Kampuchea. Otherwise, the Kampuchean people will continue their liberation war against the Vietnamese aggressor troops until they gain full independence and the territorial integrity.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK URGES RESISTANCE FORCES TO FIGHT

OW210859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Phnom Malai, 20 March (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea (DK), called on the resistance forces here today to continue their struggle as Vietnam has shown no desire for resolving the Kampuchean problem.

"The Vietnamese will not compromise or take part in negotiations, let alone show compassion for us. Therefore, we have no alternative but fight," he said.

He said the Vietnamese have been forced to delay their current dry season offensive because of the successful attacks by the resistance forces deep inside Kampuchea and in the western Kampuchean border areas.

This demonstrated a great improvement in the resistance forces' fighting capability and skill, Sihanouk added.

The president is touring the Phnom Malai area after his visit to the ASEAN countries. This is his second visit to bases of the resistance forces this year.

He said during his ASEAN tour he had been assured that the ASEAN countries will continue their support for the DK coalition government and the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

Sihanouk was welcomed at a rally by Khieu Samphan, vice-president of democratic Kampuchea, and over 5,000 local residents and soldiers of the resistance forces.

In his welcoming speech, Khieu Samphan praised the success achieved by President Sihanouk during his visit to the ASEAN countries. "The success has further heightened the international prestige of the DK coalition government and greatly encouraged our soldiers and people in their fight against the Vietnamese," he said.

"So long as we continue to strengthen our unity in fighting, we will certainly defeat the Vietnamese aggressors," he said.

CSO: 4000/270

BRIEFS

THACH KAMPUCHEA STATEMENT REJECTED--Bangkok, 16 March (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry today objected to comments on the Kampuchean situation by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his current tour of Indonesia and Australia. At a weekly press conference, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Saowanit Kongsiri accused Thach of "bad manners" by charging last week that Thach was sheltering Kampuchean resistance forces, which Thailand denied. Thach's statement that the Thai denials "gave Vietnam the right to attack" guerrilla bases, was in the opinion of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila "bullying and threatening," the spokesman said. Sitthi has also said that Thach's proposals for regional talks on Kampuchea were an attempt to "deceive" the world into believing Vietnam sought peace, according to the spokesman. The spokesman said there was no need for regional dialogue since Thailand and Vietnam maintain normal diplomatic relations and contacts can be made through their embassies. He said that Sitthi would, at Thach's request, meet the Vietnamese foreign minister on 22 March in Bangkok. [Text] [OW161459 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 16 Mar 84]

MALAYSIAN ENVOY CREDENTIALS RECEIVED--Phnom Malai, 20 March (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, accepted here today the credentials of Malaysian ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea. During the presentation, Malaysian ambassador said that the Malaysian people and government firmly support the Kampuchean people and the coalition government in their struggle against the Vietnamese occupation. In his reply, Sihanouk expressed his profound thanks to the Malaysian people and government for their assistance. "We love peace, but peace means nothing if it is not accompanied by national dignity and territorial integrity," he said. He stressed that there is no "China threat" as described by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his southeast Asian trip. "Thach is very dishonest," Sihanouk said, adding "it is not true that Thailand has given us sanctuary." Present on the occasion were vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan and other senior officials. [Text] [OW211 032 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 21 Mar 84]

NGUYEN CO THACH'S 'SCHEME'--Bangkok, 20 March (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun told reporters that Indonesia is in no contradiction with its ASEAN partners on seeking a solution to the Kampuchean issue. Speaking to reporters here yesterday upon his return from his tour of Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, Phichai continued that this question about contradiction

rose out of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's scheme to do all he could to create friction among ASEAN states. He said that during his stay in Indonesia, the Indonesian Government reiterated that its stand on Kampuchea would remain the same--demanding a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. When asked whether Singapore had opened trade with Vietnam, Phichai said this was another design of Nguyen Co Thach's to split ASEAN. ASEAN countries would not open government-to-government trade with Vietnam, he noted. Phichai said that during his visit to Malaysia, he signed a Thailand-Malaysia fishery cooperation agreement. [Thai deputy prime minister exposes Vietnam's attempt to split ASEAN--XINHUA headline] [Text] [OW200956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 20 Mar 84]

DK ARMY ATTACKS VIETNAMESE TROOPS--Beijing, 19 March (XINHUA)--The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] launched an attack on a heavily guarded Vietnamese logistics center in northwestern Kampuchea on 13 March, reported radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The four-pronged attack started at nightfall. After fierce fighting, the National Army captured the town of Sisophon, killing 15 Vietnamese and wounding 19 others. An enemy ammunition depot, 20 vehicles and other military equipment were also destroyed. Sisophon is a district seat in Battambang Province, through which the Vietnamese channel heavy weapons to the central battle zone near the Kampuchean-Thai border. The radio said that the National Army also attacked the district town of Chamkar Loeu in Kompong Cham Province the same day. Twenty Vietnamese were killed and 15 others wounded. Earlier, the radio reported that over 100 soldiers of the puppet Phnom Penh regime have defected to avoid being sent to battle. [Text] [OW190606 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 19 Mar 84]

SON SANN, SUHARTO HOLD TALKS--Beijing, 17 March (XINHUA)--The visiting Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann today held a 30-minute talk with Indonesian President Suharto on the current situation in Kampuchea, reports from Jakarta said. Following the meeting, Son Sann said that he told Suharto the situation is changing in the Kampuchean war in favor of the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean coalition forces. He said that anti-Vietnamese resistance forces are more active than they were last year while the morale of Vietnamese troops is low. "We harrass the Vietnamese everywhere we can and we also cut off their supply routes," he added. Suharto told Son Sann that Indonesia supports the Kampuchea people because it is against any country occupying another country. The president also stressed that Indonesia supports the struggle of the Kampuchean people to form their own government and to determine their own fate. Earlier, Son Sann met for 2 hours with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. [Text] [OW172205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 17 Mar 84]

SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA URGED--Beijing, 21 March (XINHUA)--Son Sen, member of the coordination committee for defense of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea has recently said Vietnam will not completely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea of its own accord. In an interview with radio Democratic Kampuchea on 17 March, Son Sen said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach talked a lot about Kampuchea during his recent visit to Australia. However, he did not say a single word about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Son Sen pointed out. As is known to all, the 250,000 Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea presents a direct threat to the security of the southeast Asian region, Therefore, Son sen said the ASEAN countries and the

world community have time and again demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny themselves through free elections under the supervision of the United Nations. "Withdrawal of all the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is the only key to the solution of the Kampuchean issue," Son Sen pointed out. [Text] [OW210903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 21 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/270

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

REPORTAGE ON PREPARATIONS FOR CHINESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NEPAL

Signs of 'Warm Welcome'

OW190136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0047 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Katmandu, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Signs of warm welcome to Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei are seen all over the Nepalese capital of Katmandu on the eve of the first ever visit to the kingdom by a Chinese president.

The 8-kilometer route from the Tribhuvan international airport to the guest house in Narayanhity Royal Palace, where the Chinese leader is to stay, are decorated with Chinese and Nepalese national flags, colorful buntings, ceremonial arches and huge banners bearing such words in both Chinese and Nepali as "Hearty welcome to His Excellency Li Xiannian the president of China," "Long live Nepal-China friendship."

Prominent figures are expecting to see the tour significantly promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In a speech, Nepalese Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatri said that the forthcoming state visit of President Li will certainly add another important chapter to the bilateral relations. In an interview with the NEPALESE NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, former Prime Minister Tanka Prasad Acharya also pointed out the visit will further strengthen the close and friendly ties between the two countries. Another former Prime Minister Kriti Nidhi Bista also told reporters that the ties between Nepal and China today have become a model of relationship between neighbouring countries. Satya Mohan Joshi, a well-known scholar who had worked for six years in China, stressed that President Li's tour would contribute to the furtherance of bilateral ties.

A "Talk Programme on China" has been organized for the occasion, presided over by the executive director of the Nepal Research Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies. Two former ambassadors to China and two scholars giving addresses for the program, dealt with China's recent political developments, foreign policy, relations with neighbouring countries as well as Nepal-China relations.

On the stage of the theatre of the Royal Nepal Academy, Nepalese artists preparing to entertain the Chinese guests have been working extra hours

rehearsing their presentations, which include Chinese folk songs and the "Peacock Dance".

A bookstore has published "Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping's Comments on Mao Zedong's Thought" and a few other books on China. In downtown Katmandu, a new Chinese restaurant named "Golden Gate" opened on March 16 ahead of schedule, with the blessing of Nepalese chief justice of Supreme Court and two government ministers who attended the opening ceremony.

The press has produced a train of editorials, commentaries and articles since early March in connection with the upcoming visit of the Chinese president. THE RISING NEPAL, in a signed article of March 16 entitled "Nepal-China Ties", said: "The visit by President Li Xiannian to this country would become another significant milestone in the development of Nepal-China relations."

Press Hails Visit

OW211445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Katmandu, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--The press of Nepal has warmly hailed and highly appraised Chinese President Li Xiannian's state visit to this kingdom.

President Li Xiannian's visit to Nepal underlines the long and continuing friendship and cooperation between the two countries, said THE RISING NEPAL, an English-language newspaper, in its editorial on March 19.

The paper pointed out that "China was among the first countries to fully support his majesty the king's proposal that Nepal be declared a zone of peace and that "the ties between the two neighbors have been marked by cordiality, friendship and understanding of each other."

On the same day, the newspaper MOTHERLAND said "the relations between the two are based completely on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and respect for each other as two independent countries."

In its editorial on March 18, THE CURRENT AFFAIRS said that Nepal and China "are living in perfect harmony, reflecting a unique example of peaceful coexistence." It went on to note that the visit by the Chinese president to the kingdom of Nepal will contribute immensely in future to cementing and consolidating these ties of intimate friendship, good understanding and cooperation between our two countries." [quotation marks as received]

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA REVIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW181219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 18 Mar 84

["Tehran Dispatch: Time To Ponder"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tehran, 16 Mar (XINHUA correspondent Shuai Peng)--The Gulf war between Iran and Iraq has lasted for 42 months, but it is still hard to predict whether the war will end at the conference table or on the battlefield.

After recovering most of its lost territories in July 1982, Iran started cross-border offensives, which marked the beginning of the period of see-saw battles due to strong Iraqi defenses and its superiority of arms and equipment.

Since then, Iran has launched an offensive every two months in a certain place of the 1,000 kilometer-long border. Other tactics are obviously aimed at wearing down what Iran called "the Saddam regime of Iraq."

In February this year when the full preparation was made, Iran concentrated a record number of troops to launch an all-out offensive against Iraq, vowing to have a showdown on the front. On February 16, Iran initiated the "Val-fajr 5" offensive in an Iraqi area south of Iran's Ilam Province. A week later, Iran launched the "Val-fajr 6" offensive along the 100-kilometer-long front between Dehloran of Ilam Province and Bostan of Khuzestan Province.

Soon afterward, Iranian troops entered into the "Kheibar" offensive in the Iraqi provinces of Al-Amara and Basra. Iranian Parliament speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani claimed that Iran adopted the "strategy of overall offensives" in the "Kheibar" operation and Iraq would be at a loss to determine the main direction of the Iranian attack.

The developments in the situation on the battlefield have indicated that the first two Iranian operations were only feign attacks while the "Kheibar" operation served as the main thrust.

The fresh offensive was aimed at cutting the highway between Amarah and Basra, the second largest city of Iraq on which Iran had failed to inflict losses in two previous attacks. This time, Iran chose an attacking area that Iraq seemed to have never expected. The Iranians crossed a marshland near

the border to occupy the Majnoon island of Iraq and al-Qurna--the place where the Tigris and Euphrates rivers join. Although the occupation of Majnoon has been hailed by the Iranian press as a "military miracle," Iran actually took a tremendous risk in the operation by transporting its troops in rubber boats at night.

Majnoon is an oil-rich man-made island where 50 wells are drilled. Oil deposits under the island are estimated to reach several billion barrels. Situated three kilometers away from the Iranian border, the island is between Basra and the Iranian oil city of Ahwaz. In fact, Iran is presently not in control of the whole island. The small part that leads to dry land in the south is still in the hands of Iraqi forces.

Rafsanjani declared that the Iranian success in occupying the island is a turning point of the war, whose great significance hasn't been felt by many strategists. It is reported that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is personally commanding his forces in a bid to recover the island.

The Iranian forces defending the island are reportedly fighting very tough battles since they could only replenish ammunition and replace losses at night. Yesterday, Iraq claimed to have recaptured the northern section of the island. But Iran hasn't confirmed the claim so far.

It was reported that after the "Kheibar" action of February 23, Iran still concentrated hundreds of thousands of troops along the border with Iraq possibly for another offensive. However, three weeks have passed and no new offensive has been made.

After early March, Hashmi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Parliament and Ayatollah Montazeri who was believed to be Khomeyni's chosen successor, made some remarks which were interpreted as signs that Iran had become a bit more flexible about its long-held position on cessation of hostilities, particularly when these remarks were made after Iran's failure to break the Iraqi major defense line even with the fiercest attack since the start of the war.

But Iranian papers here claimed that Iran would never compromise. They explained away the speaker's remarks as "tactical." Then the speaker declared that "the period for mediation was over".

Was the speaker's previous statement a "tactical" move or a trial balloon to see the responses of different groups and social strata at home? Or was it an indication that Iran had really eased up a little in its stand on the war? This remains to be answered by facts.

For the moment, no prediction could be made about the outcome of the war. But the Tehran public have clearly shown its agony over the continuous death of so many youths on the front and their disappointment at the bad economic conditions of the country in war. The public does not believe that the disputes between Iran and Iraq can be solved on the battlefield, and they hold the prolonged bloodshed will only benefit the superpowers, who try to fish in a troubled water.

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

KING HUSAYN URGES U.S. MOVE AWAY FROM ISRAEL

OW190918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan said today that the U.S. should adhere to principles and not act as the ally of Israel if it wants to play a major role in helping (?all) moves toward the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

The king was speaking from Amman, the capital of Jordan, with a CBS reporter from Washington through television after he told THE NEW YORK TIMES several days ago that the United States has no principles and is so one-sidedly pro-Israel that it can no longer serve as a Middle East broker.

King Husayn said the principle is "total withdrawal for total peace of the occupied territories."

He stressed that "we are in a position where we need the Palestinians to be a party to any progress toward a solution.

However, the king said, up till now, "we have seen an erosion of the United States' position in regard to the major issue in this area."

Asked what action he will take when the U.S. Congress may not give him the arms sales because of his critical remarks, the king said: "If this issue was to become a sordid one, where the dignity of my country was in jeopardy, then thank you very much, we don't need the arms."

He added that for the dignity of Jordan to be affected, "it's too big a price for us to pay in this way."

Asked whether he is confident of U.S. support in case of foreign invasion, he said Jordan has never asked the United States to come and fight their battles.

"I believe that this country, and the people of it, of Jordan, have enough guts to stand up and do their best in the face of any threat," he added.

Asked if Jordan would turn to the Soviet Union for arms, King Husayn said, "If you turn us down, we are not going to remain exposed to danger. We will

look anywhere, and wherever we can get our needs we will try to secure them." He said he hoped "Washington will realize that it will not have any right to ask us why we got arms from anywhere else in the future."

Asked if he would negotiate with Israel, he said: "We want a solution to the problem, and we already realize Israel is there, but we want our rights, and we want a basis for negotiations, and we can't find it so far."

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

REPORTAGE ON 'LIBYAN' RAID ON OMDURMAN

Joint Defense Pact

OW180840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today announced that the Sudanese-Egyptian joint defense pact was put into force yesterday.

"The defense pact forces have moved in to defend the strategic installations in Sudan," he added.

The president was addressing commanders and senior officers of the people's armed forces attending the Islamic culture and political enlightenment seminar held at the African Islamic Center here today.

Referring to yesterday's air raid on Omdurman town, Numayri said, Sudan has concrete evidence to prove that the air raid carried out by a Soviet made TU-22 plane was launched from the Libyan 'Kafra air-base to which the plane has returned.

"We all know that al-Qadhdhafi's practices come in the context of a Soviet strategy that includes, in addition to Sudan, the whole African continent," he said.

Meanwhile, the people of Khartoum rallied in the streets last night and this morning protesting the Libyan air raid on Omdurman.

Leaders of the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union issued statements denouncing the air raid and voicing support to President Numayri in the past two days.

The deputy first secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union central leadership, El Tahir Bakr, [as received] today chaired a meeting of the leaders of the executive bureaus of sectoral and popular organizations in order to devise a work program to confront plots connived against Sudan's unity, security and sovereignty.

In a relevant statement, Mohamed Khogali Saliheen, [as received] minister of guidance and national information, announced today that photographs on the damage caused by the air raid were transmitted through the satellites to 50 foreign TV stations and another 50 ones would be sent to Sudan's embassies abroad.

UN Notified of Air Raid

OW190625 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Sudan has notified the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organization, the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity of the Libyan air strike on Omdurman last Friday.

In messages to the secretaries general of those organizations, Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak recalled Sudan's frequent notifications on Libya's conspiracies against Sudan, its security and stability and on the military camps the Libyan regime has established in Libya for training Sudanese dissidents.

The minister urged the secretaries general to circulate Sudan's complaint to all member states so that those states could shoulder their full responsibility towards a member state facing aggression and ambitions by another member state.

Sudan reserves the right to defend its territories and airspace and to safeguard the safety of its people against any similar aggression, the minister said.

The Sudanese Council of Ministers, in a statement issued after a special session today, condemned the Libyan interference in Sudan's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, the Sudanese People's Assembly has urged the people to be on the alert against whatever threats posed against national unity.

According to the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY, the Kuwaiti Government today condemned Friday's air raid on the Sudanese capital town of Omdurman.

It was reported that Egypt, Saudi Arabia and some other Arab nations have also condemned the Libyan air raid.

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ISRAEL'S 'DIFFICULT' POSITION IN LEBANON

HK060454 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 84 p 6

["Random Notes" by Tan Feng: "Bitter Fruit"]

[Text] Reporting on the situation of Israeli troops invading and occupying southern Lebanon, a U.S. reporter wrote: "...everywhere there is an atmosphere of danger...covered by armored vehicles, infantry patrol teams examine ditches along roads to see whether or not there are bombs in them. The patrol teams, who used to drive in open jeeps, now drive in armored vehicles with mounted machineguns. Tanks with the gun turrets removed are now used as mobile pill-boxes. Fences and walls enclosing orange groves have been pulled down to reduce the danger of being ambushed."

In spite of all this, in January this year, there were more than 60 attacks on the Israeli troops, "including remote control bomb attacks, car bomb attacks, mining and grenade attacks." We can imagine the difficult position of the Israeli troops, who are in a state of extreme nervousness.

This is in sharp contrast to the arrogance of the Israeli troops when they mounted a large-scale attack on Lebanon in June 1982. At that time, Begin and Sharon boastfully promised to end the war "within 12 hours" in order to uphold the "40 years' peace." More than 1 year has elapsed. Over the past year, about 4,000 commanders and fighters of the Israeli invasion army were killed or wounded, Begin fell from power as a result of the difficulties at home and abroad and seething popular discontent, the prospects of "peace" seemed remote, and the Israeli troops were in the passive position of being attacked and were seized with fear. This is really a satire on the Israeli authorities who wantonly engaged in military aggression.

The successive Israeli Governments have been particularly good at aggression, expansion and perverse acts. However, all this has not done them any good. At home, economic crises are constant. In addition, internationally, they are in an unprecedentedly isolated position. The character of the aggressive war started by Israel has made it inevitable that Israel will change from "being arrogant" to being in a constant state of anxiety.

As long as this unjust war continues, it will be difficult to sustain the morale of the troops. An Israeli soldier stationed in Sidon depressingly said: "I do

not want to be killed here. All are crazy; they are crazy; we are crazy too." More than 100 Israeli young men have refused to serve in Lebanon. The Israeli defense minister has cried out in alarm: "Israeli commanders have devoted all their energy to handling the problem of security" and, as a result, they cannot handle military affairs.

Not long ago, Moshe Levi, Israeli chief of staff, personally went to the front-line in Lebanon in an attempt to raise the morale of the soldiers. To his surprise, he was repeatedly asked the following question by war-weary soldiers: "When will this war end!?"

He was stumped by the question and was in an extremely awkward position. He was shamed into anger and asked in reply: "How should I know?"

Morale is of utmost importance to any war. At present, the Israeli authorities refuse to withdraw their troops. This unjust war will continue. The bitter fruit it has brought will eventually be swallowed by the Israeli authorities. Perhaps, General Levi already knew this long ago.

CSO: 4005/467

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ COMMENT ON AFGHAN SITUATION

Urges End to Crisis

OW161524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said in an interview published here today that the settlement of the Afghan crisis depends on the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops there.

Speaking to a reporter of the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBAI, the president said the issue of the Israeli-occupied Jerusalem concerns the Christians, the Muslims and the Jews alike and that "in light of that fact we have to look for a settlement (together) because Jerusalem concerns not one specific nation or religion.

On his country's relations with India, Ziaul said that Pakistan wanted good-neighborly ties with India. However, he drew attention to the fact that New Delhi had deployed 18 divisions of its troops along the border with Pakistan.

Calls for International Attention

OW190746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq said yesterday that efforts should be made by all countries to keep the Afghan issue alive at the international level, reported the PAKISTAN TIMES today.

The president was commenting at Karachi airport on the proposed visit by UN special envoy Mr Cordovez to this region.

He said it has been his persistent stand during the last four years that "this (Afghan problem) is a global phenomenon and it must be tackled at the global platform and unless it is given an international stature the issue will not be resolved".

When asked whether the government has taken note of the movement of Indian forces on their side of the Pak-Indian borders, the Pakistan president replied that there were no such movement of forces on the borders which should attract our attention and cause any alarm. He expressed the hope that India would not indulge in any abnormal activity.

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN RESISTANCE FORCES INTENSIFY ATTACKS

OW210325 Beijing XINHUA in English 0205 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--An Afghan resistance official told XINHUA today that the Afghan guerrillas are intensifying their attacks on the Soviet invaders as spring sets in.

Mohammad Gulzai, a leading member of the foreign relations committee of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mojahedin, said the guerrillas have lately changed their tactics by setting some special Soviet installations as targets of attack instead of the soldiers of the Karmal regime since most of them were forcibly conscripted.

On March 1, the guerrillas launched a fierce attack on "Darulaman Palace," the Soviet military headquarters in Kabul, only two or three kilometers from the Defense Ministry of the Karmal regime. Early this month, they also attacked the Soviet Embassy for the third time after the first attack in last August and the second on December 27 last year, the fourth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In Qandahar, the second largest city of Afghanistan, 160 guerrilla fighters armed with rocket launchers, captured the radio station on March 5 and wiped out 50 Soviet-Karmal troops.

The guerrillas of Ghazni Province ambushed a Soviet convoy on the Ghazni-Kabul highway two weeks ago, killing a dozen of enemy troops, destroying two Soviet tanks and seized a jeep.

The guerrillas in Takhar Province killed and wounded 37 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed one tank in several operations from March 2 to 5. In Lowgar Province, a big clash took place on March 8 in Ainak area adjacent to Kabul, during which four Russians were killed and ten others injured. The Mojahedin of Baghlan Province recently foiled the house search campaign for conscription by the Soviet-Karmal troops in Baghlan city. In Laghman Province, the guerrillas killed many Russian troops and destroyed a number of tanks in their stiff resistance to a strong Soviet armored contingent in Alishang area on March 14.

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN REFUGEES MARK 'AFGHANISTAN DAY'

OW211906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Some 1,000 Afghan refugees held a rally here today to observe Afghanistan Day, expressing their commitment to continuing their struggle until Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan.

The rally was sponsored by the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen to honor the memory of those who had laid down their lives in the struggle for independence, to call for a united and intensified resistance against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and to appeal to the international community to give full moral and material support to the Afghan people.

Speaking at the rally, President of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen Sibghatullah Mojaddidi [spelling of name as received] denounced the Soviet troops for their atrocities in Afghanistan over the past four years and called for closer unity among the resistance forces.

A declaration distributed by the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen at the rally said the Soviet Union was continuing its aggression in disregard of the international demand for its unconditional withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The declaration said "We are determined to expand our struggle till the unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet forces, the reestablishment of an Islamic system, total freedom and the right to self-determination without any outside pressure or interference."

Afghanistan Day coincides with New Year's Day in the Muslim state and has been designated international day in support of Afghanistan by member countries of the European Parliament.

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

U.S. SENDS AWACS TO CAIRO FOR AIR DEFENSE

OW200256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0121 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department said today the U.S. decision to send two AWACS surveillance planes to Egypt was made under the request for the Egyptian and Sudanese governments to bolster their capability of air defense against further attacks from Libya.

The Defense Department said the two U.S. AWACS planes, which will operate over the tense Egyptian-Sudanese-Libyan border area, arrived this morning in Cairo, where they will be based.

It is reported that a Libyan air force plane carried out an attack on Omdurman, Sudan on March 16 killing five people. But the Libyans denied it and charged that the incident was part of a U.S.-backed conspiracy against Libya.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg told the press today the AWACS will take part in combined air defense operations being carried out by Egypt and Sudan.

"The purpose of these operations is to deter sustained attacks by demonstrating that the three countries can rapidly put in place as it is necessary to deal with such aggression," the spokesman added.

He said the U.S. will consider providing longer term assistance to Sudan in the air defense area.

He said there is no evidence of preparations of Libya for a massive attack on Sudan at present.

"But as the attack last Friday showed there can be a surprise attack and we certainly will not allow and will be continued about the possibility of that sort of thing," Romberg said.

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

JORDAN STRIVES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW070224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0135 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Amman, 7 Mar (XINHUA correspondent Rui Yingjie)--Jordan, a small country struggling for existence amid the storm of confrontation in the Middle East, has miraculously maintained social stability and continued economic development despite its lack of natural resources and the decrease of Arab aid in the past few years.

The success could be partly attributed to the government efforts to develop irrigation network in the Jordan River valley, a long and narrow green strip that almost determines the fate of the country's agriculture.

In the early 70s, the government set up a special management bureau to undertake the valley's water conservancy projects. Now, the 94-kilometer-long eastern Ghor irrigation canal has been completed. An underground pipeline that brings water to the upland of the valley has also been put into use, turning 75,000 hectares of area into irrigated land.

Nowadays, Jordanian peasants produce vegetables for export on the irrigated land instead of growing traditional plants, such as wheat and grain. In 1982, the output value of vegetables and fruits produced in the valley reached 150 million U.S. dollars. Last year, Jordanians produced 195,000 tons of tomatoes and 314,000 tons of vegetables. The products, which are mainly exported to Gulf countries, earned 50 million U.S. dollars for Jordan.

In 1981, the Jordanian government decided to give priority to the development of agriculture while drawing up the 1981-1985 five year plan. As a result, the proportion of investment in water conservancy and agriculture increased from 16.5 percent in the previous budget to the present 23 percent.

But developing agriculture is really a hard job for Jordan, whose cultivable land only accounts for 10 percent of the total area of 96,000 square kilometers. So far, three fourths of the grain (about 400,000 tons) has to be imported annually to meet the needs of the people.

Moreover, Jordan is short of natural resources, petroleum in particular. Unlike its neighbors--Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Syria, the country has so far failed to strike oil of commercial value on its territories.

However, the Jordanian economy has gained an impressive development despite those unfavorable factors. Thanks to the rapid expansion of industrial foundation, the growth rate of industry has been steadily kept between eight and nine percent. In 1982, Jordan's GNP reached 4.827 billion U.S. dollars, a 20.5 percent increase over the 4 billion U.S. dollars in 1980.

The key to its success is Jordan's full utilization of available resources--about 2 billion tons of phosphate and 4 billion tons of sylvite in the Dead Sea.

While exporting 90 percent of the 4.39 million tons of phosphate, Jordan began to produce phosphate fertilizer in the autumn of 1982 following the completion of a large plant with a designed capacity of 1.2 million tons annually. A month later, a company was set up on the Tisan peninsula to extract sylvite from the Dead Sea. The total investment in the two projects reached 1 billion U.S. dollars, of which over half was raised by Jordan.

Jordan has a population of 2.41 million (excluding that of the West Bank, but over half are Palestinians who fled their homeland in 1948 and 1967 Middle East wars. [parenthesis as received] Like Jewish people, Palestinians are also good at management and proved to have been playing an important role in Jordan's economic development. Since 1960s, King Husayn, who always attaches importance to the utilization of human resources, has been stressing the development of intellectual resources.

Now, over 835,000 students of different levels are enrolled, accounting for one third of the total population. There is one college student in every 29 Jordanians (including 50,000 young people studying abroad), the highest rate in Arab countries.

In order to share some oil dollars, the government has adopted a policy of encouraging technical personnel to work abroad. At present, over 300,000 Jordanians are employed in foreign countries, 260,000 of them in Gulf states. The annual remittance they make reaches 1 billion U.S. dollars, a main pillar of Jordan's economy.

As a result of the glut in the world oil market and the continued Iran-Iraq war, the aid to Jordan offered by oil-producing Arab states has been decreasing in recent years. In 1983, some Jordanians were obliged to return home. In face of the unfavorable situation, Jordan went on to take austerity measures this year, cutting down a few nonproductive projects to ensure the continued development of agriculture and industry.

An American banker once commented that the Jordanian economy is the best run economy in the Middle East because of its tight structure and excellent management. That might be the key to the country's success in maintaining a per capita income of nearly 1,900 U.S. dollars.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

UN TEAM LEAVES TEHRAN AFTER CHEMICAL WAR PROBE

OW200910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Tehran, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The UN fact-finding team investigating Iranian claims about Iraq's employment of chemical weapons in the Gulf war left here today without making a statement to the press.

During their stay they visited the wounded in hospitals and inspected bodies in morgues of soldiers who Iran claimed had died as a result of chemical weapons.

They also inspected sites in Iranian territory near the frontlines where Iran claimed Iraqi planes had dropped chemical bombs, and examined fragments of the bombs.

Iran said over 400 Iranian soldiers were hurt by chemical weapons Saturday, making the total 2,200.

On the same day, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman declared that it is time for all countries, international communities and organizations to take resolute steps to condemn and arrest the continued employment of chemical weapons by Iraq.

The spokesman said that the use of chemical weapons is catastrophic not only to Iran and the Gulf war theater but also to all mankind, and every country should take a definite position in this regard.

He urged the UN fact-finding team to send its report to the UN secretary-general as soon as possible.

Iraq, however, has repeatedly denied its employment of chemical weapons.

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN WARNS U.S. ON JERUSALEM EMBASSY

OW202144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Pakistan today warned against any decision by the United States to shift its embassy in Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and expressed the hope that the U.S. Congress would not pass the resolution and bill to the effect.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office told newsmen that this concern of Pakistan was conveyed to the American ambassador in Islamabad yesterday.

The spokesman said the matter was considered to be an affront to the Muslim feelings.

"Jerusalem constitutes the most serious aspect of the issue of the occupied Arab territories since 1967 and any decision taken by the United States to shift its embassy to Jerusalem, in violation of UN resolutions and in complete disregard of the feelings of the Islamic world, would have profound repercussions for the image of the United States not only with the governments of the Muslim countries but with their public opinion," he said.

The spokesman said that a committee of five ambassadors from Pakistan, Senegal, Morocco, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia had been formed in Washington to contact American statesmen and legislators, informing them of the deep resentment that would be aroused throughout the Muslim world by any such decision.

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SIKH STUDENTS ARRESTED AFTER PUNJAB RULE EXTENSION

OW211140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--About 100 Sikh activists have been arrested in a state-wide crackdown for the last two days, following the extension of president's rule in Punjab State of India and the ban on the All-India Sikh Student Federation.

The residences of many federation activists were raided in various parts of the state by the police.

The federation was established 35 years ago. It acquired militant image in recent years and the government blamed it for certain violent activities.

The state administration also reinforced the deployment of para-military forces in the holy city of Punjab, Amritsar. Police patrols and pickets have been intensified at all the sensitive points in and around the city.

The banning of the federation has evoked a sharp reaction from Akali Dal President Singh Longowal and militant leader Singh Bhindranwale. Longowal characterised the banning as "another attack on Sikhism."

According to official sources, a large number of federation activists have gone underground to evade arrest. The federation leaders declared the Sikh youth would continue the fight.

Meanwhile, the Punjab police have registered a case of sedition against Akali Dal President Singh Longowal.

The case was registered against the Akali chief for writing an open letter to the heads of states participating in the Commonwealth summit in Delhi in November last.

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN NAVY DEPLOYED AT STRIKE-HIT PORTS

OW202104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Indian Minister for Shipping and Transport K. V. Reddy said here today that the navy had been deployed in the nation's ports not for a confrontation with the striking dockers but rather to ensure a continuing supply of essential commodities, including coal for the Tuticorin thermal power station.

Speaking in a parliamentary discussion on the on-going dockers' strike, the minister said the strike was illegal under the 1947 industrial disputes act.

Cargo handling at the major ports has virtually come to a standstill. However, Reddy noted that essential services like water supply, electricity and communications have been largely exempted from the purview of the strike and were being partially or completely maintained.

The minister came under fire from the opposition parties who accused the government of prolonging the strike and provoking workers by deploying troops at the ports.

Demanding that the government pull out the troops, the opposition parties said the deployment would cause division between the defense forces and the workers.

Meanwhile, president of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation S. R. Kulkarni asserted at a press conference in Bombay that the nationwide strike, now in its fifth day, was "perfectly legal, moral and justified."

He blamed the "government's rigid attitude towards the reasonable demands" of the dock workers which "compelled" the four federations to take strike action.

CSO: 4000/264

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN POLICE, STRIKING DOCKWORKERS CLASH

OW200848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--At least five persons were killed and many others injured in Port Paradip of Orissa State in clashes between police and striking workers yesterday, newspapers here reported today.

A report from Paradip said that violence erupted as police intervened when a group of workers "appeared ready to attack" a rival group which had reached the port trust administrative building to submit to the authorities a charter of demands. Both strikers and policemen suffered casualties.

This was the first bloody incident since the indefinite strike of 10 major ports began on March 15.

There is no indication of any initiative to get labour leaders and the central authorities back to the negotiating table. The strike has paralysed the country's 10 major ports.

For the first time since the strike began the Tuticorin port authorities of Tamil Nadu had used naval personnel to bring in a shipload of 23,000 tons of coal for the Tuticorin thermal plant.

The port authorities explained that the use of defense personnel is being limited to maintain the supply of certain vital commodities like edible oil, kerosene and coal for thermal power stations.

Commenting on the government's threat to deploy naval personnel for unloading essential commodities, a spokesman of the All-India Port and Dock Workers Federation, said the International Transport Workers Federation would be approached if the threat was carried out.

As the strike by port and dock workers entered its fifth day today, some more ships joined the 150-odd stranded midstream near the ports.

CSO: 4000/264

BRIEFS

LEBANESE RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE RESUMES--Lausanne, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--The Lebanese national reconciliation conference here this morning resumed its deliberations on the "platform for discussion" drawn up by a drafting committee chaired by President Amin al-Jumayyil. The document embraces the viewpoints of the proposals advanced by the factions represented at the conference. Well-informed sources said the platform contained some ten points related to the restructuring of the administrative apparatus, decentralization of administration and the holding proclamation of a new electoral law dividing the country into five or six districts making no distinction among the religious communities. The sources also revealed that the document provided for equal numbers of Christian and Muslim deputies to the parliament, "more equitable" representation of the interests of the various factions in the state and administrative organs, revision of the laws governing the armed forces, and creation of a supreme court empowered to bring the president or government ministers to trial if necessary. It is not yet clear how long the present negotiations will last. [Text] [OW181933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 18 Mar 84]

JORDANIAN ON U.S. MISSILE DECISION--Amman, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--An official spokesman of Jordan today expressed deep regrets over the U.S. Administration's decisions to rescind its plan to sell advanced Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan. The spokesman said the Jordanian Government is studying details of the decision with deep regrets and considered it very harmful to the defense capability of the Hashemite Kingdom. The spokesman said that the Jordanian Government received a note from the American Embassy here this morning about the decision. He disclosed that Jordan had ordered the missiles and other military equipment with the total worth of 200 million dollars from the United States three years ago in order to strengthen Jordan's defense capability. King Husayn has repeatedly warned in recent interviews with American and British mass media that if the U.S. Congress rejected Jordan's request for military assistance, Jordan reserves the right to get weapons from "anywhere and anyone else in the world." [Text] [OW220437 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 22 Mar 84]

INDIA TO BUILD IMPORTED FRG SUBMARINES--New Delhi, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--India will construct two submarines from imported material packages from Federal Germany, Defense Minister Ramaswami Venkataraman told the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) today. In his reply to a member of Rajya Sabha, the minister said that India and a Federal German firm have signed an agreement providing for supply of technical know-how to India by Federal Germany for the construction, design operation and maintenance of the submarines. He informed the Rajya Sabha of the Indo-Soviet joint manned space flight is likely to take place in April. [Text] [OW202142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 20 Mar 84]

AID TO MAURITANIA--Nouakchott, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Mauritania, presented here today a cheque of 400,000 French francs to Mr Moulaye, Mauritanian commissioner in charge of food security to help the Mauritanian people surmount difficulties caused by the drought. Sun offered the aid on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Red Cross Society of China. Sun, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, expressed sympathy and solidarity with the Mauritanian Government and people who are in the grip of difficulties and wished them a success in the struggle against the drought. Moulaye expressed thanks to China for its support to Mauritania. [Text] [OW211914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 21 Mar 84]

SRI LANKA TO DISCUSS TAMIL ISSUE--Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Sri Lanka has instructed its foreign minister to have discussions with India on an Indian magazine report that Sri Lankan minority Tamils are receiving terrorist training in India's Tamil Nadu State, according to a Colombo report today. Cabinet spokesman and Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis said, "Now the truth has been revealed by Indian journalism," referring to an article published in the Indian magazine INDIA TODAY, which gives details of Tamil insurgents from Sri Lanka being trained in Tamil Nadu. The Indian High Commissioner in Colombo S. Chatwal, however, dismissed the INDIA TODAY report as untrue and "having no basis whatsoever." Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A. Hameed will discuss the matter with the Indian high commissioner and is likely to visit New Delhi shortly to lodge a formal protest with the Indian Government. Meanwhile, all security forces have been alerted in the largely Tamil northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka and the National Security Council is expected to review that country's security situation tomorrow. [Text] [OW221804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 22 Mar 84]

'TERRORISTS' BASED IN INDIA--Colombo, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Ranasinghe Premadasa said in the Parliament today that his government will never allow India to bully his country. Disclosing that there were training camps in several parts of India to train terrorists from Sri Lanka, the prime minister said his government will stand up to any challenge. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka Aboul Carder Shahul Hameed today brought the issue to the notice of the Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka. But the Indian high commissioner stated that there was no evidence of any training for terrorists in any part of India. The Sri Lankan Government has demanded further investigation be conducted by the Indian Government. [Text] [OW230300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 23 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/264

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

'ROUNDUP' ON MOZAMBIQUE, S. AFRICA SIGN ACCORD

OW161900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 16 Mar 84

["Roundup: Mozambique, South Africa Sign Non-aggression Accord"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Maputo, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--Mozambique and South Africa today signed an accord of non-aggression and good neighborly relations between them in the border town of Nkomati.

The agreement, named "Nkomati accord", stipulates no side will be allowed to use its territories as a base to attack the other.

Exactly one month ago, Angola, South Africa and the United States held a meeting in Zambia's capital Lusaka and formed a joint commission to monitor the disengagement of forces in southern Angola.

Again on March 11, South Africa issued a statement in which Foreign Minister Pik Botha called for all-in Namibia peace talks.

Intense negotiations in the past months broke the two-year-long deadlocks on solving the Namibian independence problem and other regional problems.

The apartheid policy of South Africa is a source of the tension and instability in the region. Faced with the intensified struggle of the southern African people and strong opposition from people all over the world, South Africa had to negotiate with the frontline states to resolve the problems.

Prime Minister P. W. Botha of South Africa said in Cape Town on January 31, "I can see a possibility that we are entering a new era of realism in southern Africa. It is in this spirit that the Republic of South Africa has met and will continue to meet with its neighbors to develop mutual understandings."

Botha added, "To ensure a better life for all the peoples of southern Africa we have no choice other than to seek peace and stability in the region."

However, people of this region would not readily believe what Botha said. One freedom fighter told XINHUA that South Africa's practices helped the

frontline states to treat the recent developments with great caution. There still exist considerable doubts about South Africa's willingness to carry out the new peace agreement and to agree to Namibia's independence.

The negotiations and the signing of the "Nkomati accord" were welcomed by leaders of the frontline states. They expressed support to the policies carried out by the Mozambican Government.

Observers here held that southern Africa is still at an early pioneering stage on the road of peaceful coexistence. There are plenty of minefields that could destroy what has been achieved in the past weeks.

CSO: 4000/269

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

'ROUNDUP' ON CANADIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

OW152114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 15 Mar 84

["Roundup: A View on the Canadian Political Situation"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Ottawa, 14 March (XINHUA correspondent Zhao Zhongqiang)--The leader of the Canadian ruling Liberal Party and the Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's decision to quit the leadership of his party has opened up a prelude to the next election in this country which will likely be in the last half of the year.

The three biggest parties, the Ruling Liberal Party, the Progressive Conservative Party and the New Democratic Party will contend for the government of the country in the next election. The Progressive Conservative Party, which elected Brian Mulroney as its contender in its national convention held in August, has already started election activities and is strongly favored in opinion polls to topple the liberals. The question of who will content with Mulroney in the Liberal Party has drawn the people's attention.

As Trudeau has already announced his resignation of the leadership of the party, everyone is convinced that he will not even take part in the next election. So the Liberal Party's convention which will be held on 14-17 June will elect a new leader to contend with other parties for the national vote.

The majority of the people here hold that former Finance Minister John Turner, who quit the Trudeau cabinet in 1975 over policy differences, is tipped to take over the leadership and therefore to succeed Trudeau as prime minister. Turner will announce whether he will join the contest for the leadership of the Ruling Liberal Party on 16 March. The current Energy Minister Jean Chretien, a liberal, also seen as a possible successor to the leadership of the party, has carried out election activities since last year. However, it is still too early to say who will succeed to the party leadership.

Before his resignation, people here held that if Trudeau went ahead with the campaign for reelection, the Progressive Conservative Party might win because people have wanted to have a leadership change. But it is still a riddle of which party will win the election with a New Liberal Party leader.

Trudeau's resignation has aroused strong responses in the country. He has been the prime minister since 1968, only broken for a short period in 1979-80 when

he was defeated by Joseph Clark, conservative campaigner in that year's election. During his leadership, Trudeau has taken every measure to safeguard the national sovereignty and to develop the national economy.

As to foreign policy, Trudeau had worked for a long time for world peace and for the relaxation of international tensions. He favored South-North dialogue and an improvement of East-West relations. During his years in office, the Canadian Government stressed the development of a multilateral diplomacy. Moreover, Canada, not long after Trudeau became prime minister, established diplomatic relations with China in 1970. Sino-Canadian relations have developed steadily ever since.

Canada suffered in 1981-82 the severest economic crisis since the 1930's. Its economic recovery, though beginning to show up last year, is still slow and hard. The country's unemployment rate has remained high for long and is still causing concern. Economic issues, many believe, will cause heated debate in this year's election campaign.

CSO: 4000/265

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CUBA FOR END TO U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN CENTRAL AMERICA

OW181205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Havana, 17 March (XINHUA)--The Cuban Government today called on the Contadora group to halt U.S. preparations for military intervention in Nicaragua.

Cuba's statement was in support of Nicaragua's appeal last Tuesday to the international community to prevent the United States from launching a war against the Central American country.

The statement said the U.S. amassing of military forces in Honduras and its other maneuvers in Central America have made a mockery of the mediation efforts by the Contadora group, which consists of Venezuela, Panama, Mexico and Colombia.

It warned that the U.S. mining at Nicaraguan seaports is an irritating violation of principles of international law, and the U.S. and Honduran Governments must bear full responsibility for life and property losses to be caused by this violation.

"The Contadora group has necessary leverage and international support in stemming the United States from continuing its imperialist actions," the statement added. "If those actions are allowed to go unchecked, the Contadora group's proposal for a negotiated settlement of the Central American issues will fail."

"Those who have pushed Central America onto the brink of military intervention and those who have mined the Nicaraguan seaports and territorial waters, have contravened the spirit and will of the Contadora group and they should not only be condemned but also counterattacked so that their criminal acts may be stopped," it said.

CSO: 4000/265

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CONDITIONS FOR CUBAN WITHDRAWAL FROM ANGOLA ANNOUNCED

OW201549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Havana, 19 March (XINHUA)--Cuba and Angola today restated that Cuba will start a gradual troop withdrawal from Angola provided four conditions are met.

A joint statement signed by President Fidel Castro and the visiting Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos listed the conditions as follows:

- A unilateral withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory.
- Strict implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 providing for a genuine independence for Namibia and the complete withdrawal of South African troops from there.
- An end to all direct aggression or threat against Angola by South Africa, the United States and its allies.
- A halt to all aid by them to the antigovernment unita rebels and other groups.

It said that the Angolan Government had given Cuba full details of its talks with South Africa and the United States to find a principled and negotiated solution to the problems in southern Africa.

The statement expressed the two governments' support for the people of Namibia and South Africa in their heroic struggle against the apartheid system.

Dos Santos arrived here on 17 March for a friendly working visit.

CSO: 4000/265

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MEXICANS REACT STRONGLY TO U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS

OW161200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 March (XINHUA)--U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin came under fire in the last few days for what was termed as his open interference in Mexico's internal affairs and his defense of transnational corporations.

Gavin, when meeting Mexican reporters on Tuesday, said that transnational corporations were not guilty of the current economic plight faced by under-developed countries. On the contrary, he said, their capital and technology have helped these countries with their development.

He also said that there were four roads open to Mexico for its development, with the introduction of foreign capital being "the most feasible."

The ambassador's remarks triggered a wave of bitter criticisms in Mexico's political circles. Politicians of both the ruling and opposition parties reacted strongly, arguing that it is true that there are many options open to Mexico's development, but the introduction of foreign capital can in no way be termed as the sole method.

Local newspapers reported today that Senator Gonzalo Martinez of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) described Gavin's "advice" as an "improper attitude" adopted by a foreign government, and his comments "interventionist."

Jorge Trevino, PRI member to the chamber of deputies, said that foreign capital invested in Mexico's economic and social development represented only a supporting, but in no way a decisive role.

Altamirano Dimas, leader of the national action party, said that foreign investment should play a complimentary, secondary role in Mexico's economy and that they are selective.

David Orozco Rome, Democratic Party member of the chamber of deputies, asked the U.S. ambassador not to interfere in Mexico's internal affairs. A spokesman of the party said, "the Mexicans know themselves how to free the country from crisis, and we will not tolerate any form of pressure."

The opposition Socialist Party pointed out that the fact that the U.S. ambassador often likes to make comments on Mexican policy shows his lack of tact as a diplomatic envoy. The Mexican workers party asked the government to declare Gavin "persona no grata."

CSO: 4000/265

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT VISITS CUBA--Havana, 17 March (XINHUA)--Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived here today on an official visit and was greeted at the airport by Cuban President Fidel Castro and other leaders. This is Santos' second visit to Cuba since he became the president of Angola in 1979. However, it is reported that the current visit was reportedly arranged by Cuba on short notice. Diplomatic sources here linked the visit to the latest developments in southern Africa, including an agreement of disengagement of armed forces signed between Angola and South Africa and an accord of non-aggression and good neighborliness signed by Mozambique and South Africa. An Angolan Embassy spokesman said the two leaders will hold meetings on issues of common concern, including the present situation in southern Africa. The Angolan president is expected to explain to the Cuban leaders the agreement reached between Angola and South Africa. [Text] [OW181918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 18 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/265

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING RADIO, TV UNIVERSITY GAINS POPULARITY

OW201259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 March (XINHUA)--About 13,600 people have graduated from the Beijing Radio and Television University, according to Beijing's Bureau for Worker and Peasant Education. Another 20,000 are now taking courses from the institution.

Since it was reopened in 1979, the university has gained popularity among workers, junior cadres and technicians, high school leavers waiting for jobs, and young people in the countryside.

It offers 14 specialities including engineering, finance, economics and liberal arts. The term of a course is 2 or 3 years.

Students attend the courses in different ways, some doing it full-time, others part-time or in their spare-time. Tuition fees of in-service trainees are covered by the units where they work. They continue to draw full pay during the period of study.

All students who pass the final examinations will be given certificates which entitle them to the same level of remuneration as for graduates from regular, full-time institutions of higher learning.

The state grants certain allowances to jobless students during their study.

For the convenience of the students, the university has set up 56 working centers and more than 1,000 classes in the city proper and suburban areas. Its faculty includes professors, associated professors and lecturers from some of China's best known universities.

A recent sample survey shows that the TV university's graduates have played an important part in their work units.

The Beijing standardized machinery parts industry corporation has 75 TV university graduates and three-quarters of them have been promoted to the rank of technician or higher. Eight graduates working in the Beijing electron tube factory made 19 technical innovations in the past year, saving greatly, reducing the cost of production.

Some graduates from the university's mechanical engineering and electronics specialities have been promoted to be deputy factory directors and other administrative personnel.

A number of graduates have gone on to regular universities or research institutes for advanced studies or gone abroad to study for master and doctor degrees.

CSO: 4000/271

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATION TO SUPPORT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

OW191924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 19 March (XINHUA)--Catering to the modernization program, the world and the future is a principle guiding the development of China's education, Minister of Education He Dongchang said at a closing session of a computer software conference here today.

He said the principle, put forth by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, had broadened the horizon of Chinese education workers and set a stricter demand on education in both political and professional aspects. The students should acquire a firm socialist stand and have ability to advance and create knowledge, he added.

To follow this principle of education and meet the challenge of the new world technological revolution, the minister pointed out, the most fundamental problem was to train able people with better qualities and higher intellectual level.

Higher education, he said, should be geared to meeting this situation with reforms in administration, teaching, personnel matters, scientific research systems and services.

The minister said the prerequisite is to improve the level of the teachers. In addition to passing on knowledge, they should also cultivate the students' ability to absorb, advance and create new knowledge.

This called for the teachers to keep themselves in constant progress, He Dongchang said.

In addition to a brisk political atmosphere in the colleges, he said there should also be a free academic atmosphere with active discussions and exchanges.

Only by doing so, he concluded, could Chinese colleges catch up with the scientific and technological development of the world and bring up sufficient numbers of teachers able to use the elicitation method in fostering the students' creativeness.

CSO: 4000/271

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC WANG ZHEN WRITES LETTER TO STORYTELLER

SK200343 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] On 18 February 1984, Comrade Wang Zhen sent an embullient letter to Comrade Yuan Kuocheng, a noted storyteller and performing artist in Liaoning Province, praising his outstanding contributions to promoting the Chinese culture.

Comrade Yuan Kuocheng has been warmly praised and welcomed by the large number of listeners since he began to tell the novel the "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" (Volume 1) through the Central People's Broadcasting Station last year. Upon the invitation of Comrade Chen Yun, Comrade Yuan Kuocheng, together with some other noted figures in the folk art circle, went to Zhongnanhai on 2 February to celebrate the Spring Festival. When he received a letter from Comrade Qang Zhen, he was greatly inspired.

The letter reads as follows:

Comrade Yuan Kuocheng:

My grandson, a middle school student, is keen on listening to "the Romance of the Three Kingdoms" broadcast by you. I am also a fan of yours. My grandson always turns on the radio and adjusts the sound whenever your program begins. For me, an old, sick man, it is a real pleasure and help to listen to your storytelling. I am fascinated by your storytelling! The children are also fascinated! I told the children that Uncle Yuan is a good teacher for you in studying the Chinese language. (Please allow me to say so, taking advantage of my old age.) Indeed, they respect and love you very much. Comrade Kuocheng, as one of the tens of thousands in your faithful audience, I would sincerely suggest to you to select and broadcast some more dialogues of the novel's major figures. I got this idea when I read the novel after listening to your broadcast. I wish you the best of health! I also wish that you will make still greater contributions to the flourishing Chinese culture.

CSO: 4005/470

EAST REGION

XUE JU ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG MILITIA MEETING

OW020129 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee's Armed Forces Commission held a plenary meeting on the afternoon of 21 February. Xue Ju, governor of Zhejiang and chairman of the provincial armed forces commission, presided over and addressed the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Xue Ju said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Zhejiang Province has made a rapid development in militia work. Since last year, in particular, we have vigorously undertaken reform, actively brought forth new ideas, and constantly made breakthroughs in militia work, and have preliminarily created a new situation. At present, we should enhance our understanding of the strategic position of the militia and further strengthen party leadership over the armed forces. Party cadres at all levels should be prepared for danger in times of peace and attach importance to local military building, while energetically doing economic work well. The armed forces commissions at various levels are important armed forces organizations under party leadership. They must fully play their role. We should do militia work well in the spirit of reform and make militia work better meet the demands of the four modernizations. Newspapers and radio and television stations should increase their publicity and reportage on militia work. At present, we should particularly do a good job in implementing the No 1 document of the party Central Committee. We should strengthen political and ideological work, and cultural education among the militia men and women. We should organize and mobilize the broad masses of the militia to take the lead in developing commodity production, working diligently to become economically better off, and developing the rural economy. At the same time, we should pay attention to using the civilian work force sparingly, strive to lessen the people's burden, properly arrange the militia work, and settle reasonably the issue of remuneration for those who are absent from work due to militia duty.

CSO: 4005/475

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANDONG JOURNALISM SOCIETY--Shandong Province formally established the Provincial Journalists' Association and the Provincial Journalism Society at the first council meeting held in Jinan City on 28-29 February. The meeting approved the regulations and rules of the association and society and the namelist of elected members for the association and society. Qi Songtao (7871 2646 3447) was elected president of the Provincial Journalists' Association; Jin Zhao (6855 6856), Wang Huanqing (3769 3652 3237), Xing Jingwen (6717 2529 2429), Liu Hongxi (0491 3163 0823), and Song Min (1345 3046), as vice presidents of the association. Li Xinyu (2621 2450 7183) was elected as president of the provincial Journalism Society; Gong Jingzhi (1362 2417 0037), Lin Zhong (2651 0022), Suo Mengjiu (2076 1125 0046), Li Dongchun (2621 2767 2504), Sun Weiyi (1327 4850 0001), and Tang Jian (6223 0679 1344), as vice presidents of the society. Yu Donghe (0060 2639 3109) was appointed as secretary general of the society. [Excerpts] [SK220109 Jin DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 84 p 1]

SHANDONG COLLEGE-QUALIFICATION TEST--Shandong Province has decided to hold its first college qualification test of self-taught people on 21 and 22 April this year. As of now, the guidance committee in charge of the college qualification test of self-taught people under the provincial higher education department has received more than 51,000 applications throughout the province. A team to make questions for the test was formed and it went to various localities to conduct preparatory work for the test. [Excerpts] [SK220109 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 84 p 1]

ANHUI MILITARY DISTRICT LEADERS--On the afternoon of 12 March the area around the provincial Military District Headquarters presented a bustling scene where cadres and fighters, spades in hands, were busy planting trees in a drive to beautify the environment. Commander Jiu Dehe, Deputy Commander Li Pingzhang, Chief of Staff Yan Ping, Director of the Political Department Wang Kaigui, Logistics Department Director (Xiong Ruiyang) and other leading comrades of the provincial military district led some 400 cadres, fighters, staff members and workers in the tree-planting campaign. The leading comrades worked along with others on the spot, planting trees and also leveling some plots for growing flowers. In several hours of work they planted some 2,400 trees in the area, including cypress, metasequoia, poplar and osmanthus trees. On the morning of the same day, leading comrades, including Jiu Dehe, Li Pingzhang, Wang Zhaocheng, Wang Kaigui and (Xiong Ruiyang), joined the Hefei people in planting trees near the (Tongcheng) wooden bridge in the city. [Text] [OW150616 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 84]

HANZHOU CONGRESS ENDS--The third session of the Sixth Hangzhou City People's Congress ended this afternoon after 5 days in session. (Chen Xia), executive chairman of the session, presided over the closing ceremony. The congress examined and approved the work reports of the standing committee of the city people's congress, the city people's government, the city intermediate court and the city people's procuratorate; approved Hangzhou City's 1984 economic and social development plan; and adopted corresponding resolutions. The congress approved the requests of (Wan Jindong) and (Liu Yanru) to resign from their duties as vice chairmen of the standing committee of the city people's congress and elected (Zhao Yuwen) and (Jin Mingzhu) as vice chairmen of the standing committee of the city people's congress. The congress elected (Zhong Guoji) as mayor and also elected a president for the Hangzhou City Intermediate People's Court and a procurator general for the Hangzhou City People's Procuratorate. The congress pointed out that the current year is a year of great significance for Hangzhou in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. After the congress session, everyone should actively implement the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and strive to build Hangzhou into a beautiful, clean, civilized, prosperous, socialist scenic and tourist city. [Text] [OW220652 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/475

SOUTHWEST REGION

FORMER REBEL ARMY LEADER ON CHANGES IN XIZANG

OW091234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Lhasa, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--A former senior official of the Tibetan local government calls the changes in Tibet in the past 25 years as "bigger than those in centuries."

Lhalu Cewangdoji, one of the four kaloons (highest officials) of the former Tibetan local government, commander-in-chief of the former Tibetan Army and chief of the rebel army in 1959, said this to XINHUA in an interview on the eve of the 25th anniversary of Tibetan democratic reform. The reform began right after the revolt by serf owner feudal lords was put down. [as received]

Lhalu is now a member of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-chairman of the CPPCC Tibetan Regional Committee.

Great progress was scored in past 25 years since the democratic reform despite disastrous sabotage during the 1966-1976 "cultural revolution" period, Lhalu said.

Tibet was peacefully liberated in 1951 and democratic reform begun in 1959 ending the system of slavery and feudalism that had prevailed for over a thousand of years. This meant the emancipation of one million Tibetans.

Lhalu recalled that in 1951, Tibet had no industry, 90 percent of the people could not make both ends meet and ten percent were beggars. There were only two public schools and dozens of private schools, with a total enrollment of less than one thousand. There were only four people who could be called technical personnel and some traditional Tibetan medicine practitioners.

The student population now number more than 145,000. There are more than 500 hospitals with 4,500 beds and staffed by over 7,000 medical workers, more than 10,000 technical personnel, apart from teachers and doctors.

All transportation was done by animals and manpower at that time. Now more than 13,500 trucks for civilian purposes run along 21,500 kilometers of road.

As a native of Lhasa, Lhalu said, he witnessed its changes in the past 25 years. The formerly three square kilometers urban area of Lhasa is eight

times as large and the city's population has doubled. Nearly half of the 50,000 people living in Lhasa before 1951 were lamas.

Lhalu and leaders of the regional people's congress standing committee and regional committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference have inspected ten counties in the past two years including Dagze County, where he was once county head. "I rejoiced to see that local people came up to welcome me. They behaved without slightest servility nor did they hold me in contempt for my past misdeeds," he said.

Most families in the county had radios and bikes and some have recording cassettes, he said. No one was worried about food or clothing. The situation in all the other places he inspected was similar, he said.

Initial statistics show that total industrial and agricultural output value and per capita income in 1983 were about the same to 1982's, though the region was hit by the worst drought in a century. Slight increases were also registered in industry, animal husbandry, collective and individual side-line occupations, compared with the 1982 figure, he said.

Lhalu listed the following development in 1982 to show the comparison with 1958, the year before democratic reform:

--total industrial output value reached 138 million yuan (69 million U.S. dollars), an increase of 12.8 times;

--agricultural output value was 634 million yuan (317 million U.S. dollars), a rise of more than threefold;

--grain and oil-bearing seeds output and head of animals were double or more.

CSO: 4000/272

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN STRESSES DEVELOPING COMMODITY PRODUCTION

HK201239 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] The main task in the commercial field this year is to support and stimulate the development of commodity production in the countryside. This was decided upon recently at a provincial economic work conference. In supporting and stimulating the development of commodity production in the countryside, we must put emphasis on the following three aspects:

1. We must continue to relax purchasing and marketing policies regarding agricultural and sideline products and enlarge the scope for the purchase and sale of agricultural and sideline products. Concerning agricultural and sideline products of the first and second categories that can be put on the market with given quotas fulfilled and the agricultural and sideline products of the third category, we must really keep our hands off and allow the state, the collective and the individual to get ahead simultaneously and to actively engage in negotiating prices where purchases and sales are concerned. We must allow peasants to enter urban and rural markets and get involved with long-distance transportation in effecting sales. We must allow factories, schools, offices and organizations to approach areas that have fulfilled given purchase and sales quotas for agricultural and sideline products, so as to make direct purchases. Those areas producing fresh and live products and native and special products can have direct links with the areas where they are sold, and directly carry out transportation and effect sales, thus doing away with unnecessary links in the process.
2. We must energetically organize the processing and sale of agricultural and sideline products locally, try to increase their value, cut down on the volume of transportation, and thus add to income.
3. We must actively support the two kinds of households [specialized households and households doing specialized jobs] and provide them with necessary information. We must try our best to help the two kinds of households in overcoming various difficulties. We must give them priority in meeting their needs in regard to raw and other materials, chemical fertilizer supplies, and so forth.

CSO: 4005/476

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS--The sixth meeting of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People Congress Standing Committee opened in Kunming yesterday [20 March] morning. Chairman Liu Minghui presided over yesterday morning's meeting. The meeting heard Vice Governor Zhu Kui's report on seriously implementing the spirit of the national conference on economic work and on endeavoring to create a new situation in economic work in our province. In the afternoon, group discussions were held to discuss Vice Governor Zhu Kui's report. At this meeting, Vice Chairman Wang Shichao's report on inspection of the forestry situation by people's deputies at all levels will be heard and discussed, Vice Governor Chen Liying's report on the situation in dealing with the proposals put forward by deputies at the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be heard and discussed, and the written report of the provincial people's government on the situation in handling the proposals, criticisms and suggestions put forward by deputies at the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be heard and discussed. The decision on holding the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be adopted and the namelist of the deputies' credentials committee and appointments and removals will be adopted. [Text] [HK211422 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/476

NORTH REGION

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 15 MARCH

HK161106 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] The sixth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Taiyuan yesterday [15 March]. The main agenda of this meeting is: 1) to decide the date of the holding of the second session of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress, 2) to listen to the report of the provincial people's government on the situation in rural commodity production and circulation of commodities in our province, 3) to examine and discuss the program of the provincial people's government on the separation of government administration from commune management on the separation of government administration from commune management and on the establishment of township people's governments, 4) Vice Chairman Huo Fan's conveying the spirit of the fourth meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, 5) to discuss and adopt the name-list of the delegates credentials committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and 6) appointments and removals.

At yesterday morning's first full meeting, on behalf of the provincial people's government, Vice Governor Bai Qingcai made a report on the situation in rural commodity production and circulation of commodities in our province.

Entrusted by the provincial people's government, (Sang Xing), director of the provincial civil affairs department, gave an explanation of the program on the separation of government administration from commune management and on the establishment of township people's governments.

Ruan Bosheng, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the first full meeting. Vice Chairmen Feng Sutaoy, Chen Sigong, Wang Bicheng, Ma Guishu, Jiang Yi and Wei Yunyu and committee members, totaling 38 people, are attending the meeting.

Zhu Jingzi, Ling Daqi, Yang Mingbao, Pan Ruisheng, Yao Dianzhong and Shi Xingsan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, are attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates. Others attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates are (Zhao Yaoren), president of the provincial higher people's court; (Liu Yanqing), chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees of four cities--Taiyuan, Datong, Yangquan and Changzhi--and 20 counties--Guangling, Wanrong and so on.

CSO: 4005/477

NORTH REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 2 APRIL

SK180523 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] On 17 March, the standing committee of the Tianjin People's Congress held its ninth meeting, deciding to convene the 2d Session of the 10th Tianjin People's Congress on 2 April 1984. The meeting also proposed the main items for the agenda of the coming congress session: 1) hearing the work report of the municipal people's government; 2) examining and approving Tianjin's 1984 plan for economic and social development; and 3) examining and adopting the 1984 financial budget.

At this meeting, Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, first relayed the major guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. Then, the meeting examined and adopted the decision on convening the 2d Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress and examined and adopted the work report of the municipal people's congress standing committee and the draft provisional regulations on handling motions which will be submitted to the 2d Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress for examination and approval. The meeting also examined and adopted the proposal raised by some deputies concerning revising the provisional regulations on establishing various commissions under the municipal people's congress standing committee; examined and approved the decision on receiving the resignation of (Yang Jieran) from the post of member of the municipal people's congress standing committee; and adopted some personnel changes.

Vice Chairman Bai Hua presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Li Zhongyuan, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Wu Zhen, Yu Fujing and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee, and some members of the committee. Attending the meeting as observers were leading comrades of the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government, and the municipal CPPCC committee; responsible comrades of the municipal people's court and the municipal people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of people's congress standing committees in various districts and counties.

CSO: 4005/477

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGXI ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE MEETS 6 MAR

HK170356 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] On 6 March, the people's armed forces committee of the regional CPC committee held its sixth plenary session in Nanning. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the regional CPC committee and the Guangxi Military District, and leading comrades from all departments, committees, and offices of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government who are also members of the people's armed forces committee.

At the meeting, Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the people's armed forces committee, delivered a speech entitled: "Continue To Create a New Situation in the Building of the Region's Militia Reserve Service."

He said: Last year, under the leadership of the Guangzhou PLA units, the regional CPC committee, and the regional people's government, and through the joint efforts made by CPC committees, people's armed forces committees, and people's armed forces departments at all levels, the region achieved marked results in various work of the building of the region's militia reserve service. The vast number of militiamen have made due contributions to building the two civilizations, to defending frontier areas, and to hitting hard at criminal activities in cooperation with public security forces.

Comrade Wei Chunshu said: This year, in order to create a new situation in the building of the region's militia reserve service, we must mobilize and organize the vast number of militiamen to deeply study and carry out the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and to study "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the important speech made by General Secretary Hu Yaobang when inspecting the Guangxi frontier armed forces. We must mobilize militiamen to take an active part in the building of the two civilizations, do our utmost to complete organized training of militia reserve service and weapons management, organize militiamen to defend border areas and resist enemies in cooperation with frontier guards and public security force, maintain public order, and fulfill the tasks of conscription and settlement of demobilized soldiers. A new breakthrough must be made in various work. At present, all localities are earnestly carrying out the document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee. This is a very important document. People's armed forces departments at all

levels must, under the unified arrangements of local CPC committees, educate militiamen to take the lead in studying, propagating, and implementing the spirit of the document in a good manner.

Comrade Wei Chunshu said: The key to creating a new situation in the work of the region's militia reserve service is that CPC committees and people's armed force committees at all levels must continuously deepen their understanding of the importance of the building of reserve forces and vigorously strengthen their leadership. The people's armed forces committees in all localities must have a clear understanding of their own tasks and earnestly perform their own duties. All relevant departments must, within the limits of their own functions and powers, firmly grasp and properly manage the work of militiamen and reserve service. People's armed forces departments at all levels must adopt an overall point of view, actively give advice to local CPC committees and governments, properly arrange and carry out the work of militia reserve service centered closely on the party's central task. They must pay attention to improving their leadership style, strengthen the work of carrying out investigations and study, establish reformative ideas, and properly carry out reforms of the militiamen work in connection with reforms on all fronts and in all trades of various localities so as to meet the needs of the new situation.

Li Xinliang, vice chairman of the regional people's armed forces committee and commander of the Guangxi Military District, and Bi Kezhou, vice chairman of the regional people's armed forces committee and political commissar of the Guangxi Military District, also delivered speeches at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/472

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDER--The units under the Hunan Military District have taken an active part in voluntary afforestation. Since the beginning of spring, all district units have sent some 5,000 people to plant some 215,000 trees. On 15 February, leading comrades, including Jiang Jingliu, commander of the Hunan Military District; and Gu Shanqing, political commissar, braved the cold wind and went to the slopes of the (Hongshanmiao) shan in Changsha city. With the cadres and fighters, they dug holes and planted trees. Under the leadership of its leaders, cadres and fighters of the Yiyang Military Subdistrict dug a channel 495 meters long, 1.5 meters wide, and 1 meter deep, for afforestation. They dug 648 cubic meters of earth. On 16 February, the cadres and fighters worked hard from 0800 to 1800 and planted some 3,800 trees. Due to the efforts made by the cadres and fighters of all units under the Hunan Military District, they have now overfulfilled this year's quotas for voluntary afforestation. [Excerpts] [HK151437 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/472

STATEMENT ON PRESIDENT'S REELECTION ISSUED

OW220317 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Taipei, 22 Mar (CNA)--Irwine W. Ho, secretary general of the National Assembly, said that the session of the National Assembly has completed its sacred mission of electing Chiang Ching-kuo as president of the Republic of China in the seventh presidential elections according to the procedures stipulated by law.

Ho made the statement in a press conference at the Chungshan Building on Yangmingshan Wednesday afternoon after Chiang Ching-kuo was officially elected as the president by the National Assemblymen.

Ho said that the election of President Chiang is the most encouraging good news for both the people at home and abroad. Since President Chiang was nominated as the Kuomintang's candidate for the presidency in February, the National Assembly has received thousands of letters and cables from Chinese around the world showing strong support for President Chiang, Ho indicated.

To comply with the wish of the people, the National Assemblymen have decided to vote for President Chiang to continue his leadership of this nation in Wednesday's election, Ho said.

President Chiang, who is undertaking the unfinished mission left by the late President Chiang Kai-shek and the founding father Sun Yat-sen, has won the admiration of the one billion compatriots on the Chinese mainland by his outstanding performance and achievements on the bastion of national recovery, Ho noted.

And therefore, Ho continued, "we have every reason to believe that the historical mission of unifying China under the Three Principles of the People will eventually be achieved under the brilliant leadership of President Chiang Ching-kuo."

4000/267

GOLDWATER TO VISIT TAIPEI BEFORE REAGAN PRC VISIT

OW190520 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 12 Mar 84 p 1

[Disptach by Shih Ko-min, director of LIEN HO PAO Washington office, on 11 March]

[Text] Before visiting the Chinese communists in late April, President Reagan will ask Senator Goldwater to reiterate to Taipei the U.S. commitment to not sacrifice an old friend when the latter visits Taipei. Senator Goldwater is scheduled to make a 7-day visit to Taipei starting 14 April. After Senator Goldwater will have been in Taipei for a few days, President Reagan will visit the Chinese communists.

According to informed sources on Capitol Hill, Senator Goldwater has notified the White House of his decision to visit Taipei before Reagan's visit to the Chinese communists. President Reagan immediately told Senator Goldwater that he will ask him to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to Taipei.

Under the present circumstances, Senator Goldwater is the most suitable person for taking the Reagan administration's guarantee and commitment to Taipei. This is not just because of the close relationships between Goldwater and President Reagan and between Goldwater and the Government of the Republic of China, as well as his seniority and prestige in the Republican Party. What is most important is that Goldwater has always been a conservative leader who is highly praised by President Reagan. Since President Reagan assumed office, he has, in his speeches to at least two conservative rallies, mentioned that if Goldwater had not run for the presidency as the leader of the conservatives in 1964, Reagan would not have been victorious in the 1980 presidential election. Sources close to Senator Goldwater on Capitol Hill will not disclose the date when President Reagan will meet with Senator Goldwater, but it is reported that the appointment is being arranged.

Senator Goldwater will be accompanied on his tour to Taipei by Mrs Goldwater, his close friend General (Kuhn) and others. He will arrive in Taipei on 14 April and conclude the visit and leave Taipei on 29 April for South Korea, where he will visit for 5 days. However, his itinerary will depend on Mrs Goldwater's health condition. If the state of her health should change, his itinerary will also change. When Chinese communists' Premier Chao Tzu-yang visited the United States last January, Senator Goldwater originally wanted to make a visit to Taipei. The visit was canceled because Mrs Goldwater's pulmonary emphysema became worse.

Senator Goldwater's forthcoming Taipei visit happens to take place during the Easter recess of the U.S. Congress. However, sources on Capitol Hill say that the visit was carefully scheduled to start before President Reagan's visit to the Chinese communists, during the Easter recess of the Congress, which is from 16 to 24 April.

CSO: 4005/468

OVERSEAS CHINESE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAM HELD

OW161205 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] To allow young people from overseas and compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan to pursue college education on the mainland, a college entrance examination will be held in Macao, in addition to Hong Kong, at which the examination was held for the first time last year. A trial method of combining examination results and recommendations will be used in recruiting applicants. This is the announcement contained in the 1984 regulations, which were recently promulgated by the State Council Office on Overseas Chinese Affairs and the Ministry of Education, concerning the application for admission to colleges in the motherland by young people from overseas, the Hong Kong and Macao areas, and Taiwan Province.

The regulations says: Young people from overseas, the Hong Kong and Macao areas, and Taiwan Province may apply for other institutes of higher learning, in addition to Jinan and Huaqiao universities. Students applying for foreign language colleges or schools, or foreign language departments of other institutes of higher learning, may also apply for literature, history, or other specialized fields. Applicants are recruited on the basis of their examination results, and in the order of colleges and universities they have chosen and listed in their application. Priority will be given to those who have scored better results in the related field.

The date for applying for the unified examination is from 6 to 10 June at Guangzhou City in Guangdong, Xiamen City in Fujian, Dandong City in Liaoning, Hong Kong, and Macao.

The regulations say: The students from overseas, the Hong Kong and Macao areas, and Taiwan Province may return to their original domicile to visit relatives during winter and summer vacation, if they pay their own fares. In line with the policy of free entry and exit, students from overseas, the Hong Kong and Macao areas, and Taiwan Province may return to their original domiciles on graduation to take up employment. Those wishing to remain on the mainland will be assigned jobs under the state unified plan.

CSO: 4005/468

EDITORIAL ON PLIGHT OF TIBETANS

OW180532 Taipei CHINA POST in English 13 Mar 84 p 4

[Editorial: "25th Anniversary of Tibetan Uprising"]

[Text] The 25th anniversary of the Tibetan uprising on March 10, 1959 was solemnly commemorated Saturday by the Government and people of the Republic of China [ROC] on the anti-communist bastion of Taiwan with appropriate ceremonies throughout the island.

As chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission Hsueh Jen-yang pointed out at the commemoration ceremony, Chinese communist oppression of the Tibetan people has gone on unabated during the last twenty-five years since the mass uprising.

More than one million innocent people have been slaughtered. Hsueh urged the people of the free world to denounce such atrocities. He also appealed to all Tibetan people living abroad to firm up their anti-communist determination and strengthen their liaison with the ROC Government so as to consolidate the people's will to assist the "Tibetans to overthrow the despotic Peking regime."

The recent Chinese communist massacre in the name of anti-corruption and anti-crime drives has also resulted in the killing of a countless number of innocent Tibetans. While Amnesty International only listed the recent massacre as having killed only 700 persons in 1983, the actual number of those killed is much larger than that number. Earlier reports estimated that the Chinese communist quota of anti-crime drive in Tibet was set to be 5,000 to be executed and the actual number of victims must be many times that figure.

The plight of the Tibetans naturally keenly concerned Tibet's spiritual leader the Dalai Lama who is now in self-imposed exile in India. He charged that the Red Chinese have killed one million Tibetans during the last 25 years and unleashed a new "campaign of terror" in Tibet. He said that since last September, "under cover of their campaign to root out criminals, thousands of Tibetans were arrested, imprisoned and sent to hard labor camps, irrespective of whether they were innocent or guilty."

The Dalai Lama appealed to the Soviets last December for help to make Tibet independent from Red Chinese control. In doing so, he was merely asking

another despot to drive out a robber with the end result remaining unchanged. He should realize that only the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan can help him get rid of the Chinese communists when we recover the Chinese mainland and reunify China under the Three Principles of the People. He should not harbor any illusions that the Soviets or the Indians can render him any help.

All the people of the free world should realize that the Chinese communist treatment of Tibet provides the typical example of violation of agreement of coexistence by the Peking regime. It is a typical example of Chinese communist united front maneuvers aimed at enticing the Tibetan leaders to fall into a trap of peace coexistence and then systematically violating the agreement article by article until the whole agreement has been rendered useless. It provides a concrete proof of the communist dictum that "all agreements are made to be broken."

The government and people of the Republic of China have learned through experience the viciousness of the Chinese communist tricks. Madame Chiang Kai-shek's open letter to Teng Ying-chao has pointed out the fallacy of the Chinese communist peace offensive. She described and exposed it as "an old trick." That is the reason for our refusal to talk to the Chinese communists or to contact them; we know that nothing will come out of the talks or contacts.

The United States should realize the futility of holding any talks with the Chinese communists. Up to now, the United States has not received any concessions from the Peking regime after repeated concessions to it.

It is obviously a losing proposition. The United States should remember the Chinese communists wanton violation of the agreement concluded by the Peking regime on May 23, 1951 with the Tibetan leaders as an object lesson before reaching any agreement with the Chinese communist regime. The Peking regime's slaughter ruthless genocide which is now being repeated on the Chinese mainland [as received].

CSO: 4000/267

BBC COMMENTARY RAPS TALKS ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

OW161457 Taipei CNA in English 1356 GMT 16 Mar 84

["BBC Commentary 'Confidentiality or Betrayal?'"--CNA headline]

[Text] Taipei, 16 Mar (CNA)--Following is a commentary aired by the Broadcasting Corporation of China [BBC] on March 16.

Hong Kong's officially appointed Legislative Council Wednesday demanded that Peking and London open their closed-door talks over the colony's future to public scrutiny.

The Hong Kong lawmakers also unanimously called for a debate on a proposal for the colony's future before Britain and Red China reach a final agreement.

These demands, which are reasonable, were raised in time, because British and Chinese communist officials are to hold their 10th and probably one of the most crucial round of talks, and Peking has set September as the deadline for a final agreement.

The negotiations have been going on for 18 months. Not a word about the progress has been revealed in the name of confidentiality.

Peking refused from the very outset not to allow the residents of Hong Kong to have a voice in the talks even though they are the ones whose fate will be decided. The communists claim that the future of Hong Kong is a matter to be settled by Peking and London.

Despite Peking's oft-repeated assurance that Hong Kong will be permitted to keep its capitalist system for 50 years after the British flag is lowered in 1997, nobody, least of all the anti-communist former refugees in Hong Kong, can trust the pledge.

Aside from Peking's record of broken promises, the secrecy of the on-going talks lends further credence to the belief that something fishy is going on behind the backs of the Hong Kong residents. If the interests of the colony's people were the major concern of the talks, one may wonder why the negotiators want to hide the contents of their talks.

The unreliability of Peking's pledge about Hong Kong is also reflected in a recent report by the English magazine ASIA WEEK, which says Red China and Britain have agreed that their final agreement over the colony will not be subject to policing by third parties.

In other words, there will be no one to see to it that Communist China faithfully abides by the agreement after the British are gone.

Such an agreement would have as much validity as the one Peking reached with the Dalai Lama before and China started its military occupation of Tibet. If the Tibetans had taken the same precaution as the Hong Kong residents did, they would probably still be free.

Peking has already voiced its wrath over the Hong Kong people's demand to have a voice in the on-going negotiations. It is certain that the communists will reject the demand now that it has been made official of the Legislative Council's decision.

But the people of Hong Kong must not be discouraged. They should press their demand by all means because they are fully justified. Peking's continued rejection of the demand can only expose its lies about Hong Kong and put the communist regime on the dock of world opinion.

Any agreement about Hong Kong without the consent of its people would be a shameful one. The residents of the colony must never give up their right of consent in this life and death matter.

CSO: 4000/267

DAILY ON HONG KONG PEOPLE'S VITAL INTERESTS

OW211311 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] The debate of the Legislative Council, Hong Kong's appointed law-making body, yesterday on their own future should be carefully watched and its conclusion respected by the British Government.

The 5.5 million Hong Kong residents should indeed guard their own vital interests of freedom, democracy, and property rights after 1997, the year the lease runs out on the New Territories. Their vital interests cannot be negotiated behind their backs without their voice or agreement.

But so far, the British Government has been doing so without consulting the Hong Kong people. Their nine rounds of secret talks with the Chinese communists were held behind closed doors and the results were not revealed. Such secret deals are detrimental to the Hong Kong people's welfare and future. They have therefore every reason to demand a debate on this issue by the Legislative Council and to assert their right to review any agreement on 1997 reached by the British and Red Chinese negotiators.

Actually, the Legislative Council has a right to set down basic principles to guide any negotiations on Hong Kong's future. One of the first principles should be to demand that after 1997 Hong Kong remains free and democratic and not under communist control. Secondly, Hong Kong should remain a free port and not a part of the Chinese mainland economic system. Thirdly, Hong Kong's residents should decide by plebiscite what form of government they should have.

In demanding their inherent rights, the residents of Hong Kong have the sympathy and support of the people of the Republic of China. We welcome their cooperation in economic and financial fields so that they will not be so dependent on the British or the Chinese communists. We wish them continued prosperity and wellbeing. We hope that the Legislative Council will reach some practical decisions on Hong Kong's future.

CSO: 4000/267

EDITORIAL ON TAIWAN PROSPERITY, SECURITY, U.S. ROLE

OW180458 Taipei CHINA POST in English 14 Mar 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Prosperity and Security"]

[Text] The Republic of China [ROC] continues to be an active member of the Pacific Community. The authority for this pronouncement is Yung Wei, chairman of the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission of the Executive Yuan. Though the Asian-Pacific region has witnessed phenomenal economic expansion in the last decade, serious anxieties continue over national security and the shifting balance of power, due to the Soviet military buildup in the area, the continuing conflict in Indochina, the tensions on the Korean peninsula and the potential threat of a developing communist system in the mainland China.

Communist expansion in Red China is regarded as a factor in the need for more security of the area. The Northeast Asian countries depend on nuclear fuel imports for energy, which create complex and dangerous problems in safeguarding nuclear fuel and preventing nuclear proliferation.

Much of the potential for the foreseeable future depends on the policies of the United States. The combined military capability of the free nations is impressive, with 2.19 million men under arms. The basic problem is a lack of common perspective and organization for the deployment of this force as a deterrent to communist adventurism.

The Republic of China can be expected to have a dynamic role in the future of the area. Taiwan's strategic location on major sea lanes and air routes will continue to be a valuable asset to the prosperity and security of all free Pacific countries.

In spite of the fact that the ROC has diplomatic relations with only 23 countries, we have developed impressive ties with well over 100 other nations, including the United States. America and the Republic of China share the same ideological objectives and will continue to do so.

Communist China continues to offer "peace overtures" to Taiwan. But Peking's lack of sincerity is manifest by its continual refusal to renounce the use of force in the Taiwan Strait as well as Peking's insistence that the United States abrogate the Taiwan Relations Act.

We believe the United States should take the lead in coordinating the program to confront, and even to destroy, communism in mainland China. This single act would assure both peace and prosperity for the entire Pacific region.

CSO: 4000/267

VICE PREMIER SAYS NO 'POLITICAL CRIMINALS' IN TAIWAN

OW170511 Taipei CNA in English 0417 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Taipei, 17 Mar (CNA)--Vice Premier Chiu Chuang-huan said Friday that the granting of amnesties, pardons and remission of sentences on persons convicted in prison are power vested solely in the president of the country as specified in the Constitution.

However, the exercise of this power, he stressed, must strictly comply with the law, the security of the nation, the well-being of the whole people and other requirements.

The benevolent rule practiced and advocated as a political platform by the government must weigh all these factors while granting such pardons, he noted.

The vice premier made the statement in response to questions raised by Legislator Li Kung-Chuan at a meeting of the legislative Yuan on Friday.

With regard to the proposed legislation for religious protection, Chiu said the government will stick to the constitutional spirit that the people here shall have the freedom of religious belief.

Justice Minister Li Yuan-zu, in reply to questions by Legislator Chiang Peng-chien, said that the Republic of China does not have so-called "political criminals" and there is no need for the president to grant such an amnesty.

Li said those convicted for being involved in the 1979 Kaohsiung incident were found guilty of using violence against the government. They were tried and sentenced to prison terms by the ordinary and military courts under the due process of law. They are not political prisoners, he emphasized.

Minister Li also discussed Article 80 of the Constitution in reference to Legislator Chiang's interpellation. He said the real meaning of the article is that judges, while holding trials, should stay independent and be free from any interference, and be above any partisanship. However, he noted, this does not mean the judges must be deprived of affiliation with political parties. Many of the United States judges do belong to either one or another political party, but no one considers the U.S. an undemocratic country, Li added.

CSO: 4000/267

BRIEFS

SOVIET AIR INTRUSION--Last month a Soviet TU-95 bomber intruded into the air defense area of the Republic of China. There have been similar intrusions in the past. But there is one significant difference. When the Soviets charged an invasion of their airspace, they shot down a South Korean plane, killing all the passengers and crew. The remaining need is the continuing sale of arms and planes to Taiwan as the best assurance of peace in the Pacific. [Editorial comment: "Soviet Intrusion"] [Text] [OW180444 Taipei CHINA POST in English 14 Mar 84 p 4]

POSITION IN WORLD COMMUNITY--Taipei, 17 Mar (CNA)--Efforts to safeguard and consolidate the Republic of China's position in the international community have always been the main job in foreign affairs matters, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung indicated Friday. Minister Chu made the remarks in answering an interpellation at the Legislative Yuan Friday. Many foreign political leaders have realized the importance of Taiwan's strategic position in the Western Pacific. The nation has succeeded in expanding economic relations and technological cooperation with many free countries whether with which it has maintained diplomatic relations or not, he pointed out. [sentence as received] In addition, this nation's economic prosperity, political progress and social stability are well known internationally. All these achievements have raised this nation's position in the world, he said. On the "Taiwan status problem", Minister Chu affirmed it is internationally known that Taiwan is one of the provinces of the Republic of China [ROC]. Therefore, it is only one part of the whole territory of the ROC. Taiwan's retrocession to the ROC after the Sino-Japanese war is documented by the Sino-Japanese peace treaty, he added. [Text] [OW170605 Taipei CNA in English 0358 GMT 17 Mar 84]

TECHNOLOGY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE--Taipei, 19 Mar (CNA)--To meet the demand of national defense, the government agencies, industrial circles and academic research institutions are joining in efforts to develop modern technology and material science. In the basic science field, National Tsing Hua University is concentrating on studies of alloy design, metal refinery and special materials synthesis and application; National Cheng Kung University is putting their efforts on casting procedure and electronical material researches; National Sun Yat-sen University is engaged in research of special soldering and welding technology; and National Taiwan University is in charge of technology research on heat-resisting treatment. In the applied science field, the Industrial Technology Research Institute is focusing their efforts on design for special

alloy, refinery technology, precision molds and other advanced technology. In addition, several government-run enterprises such as the China Steel Corporation, Taiwan Power Company and telecommunications laboratories under the Ministry of Communications are making investment on related material technology. [Text] [OW190446 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 19 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/267

LUO FU PLACED ON 'PROBATION'

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 71, Sep 83 pp 11-13

[Article by Luo Bing [5012 0393]: "Luo Fu Has Appeared on the Streets of Beijing (Notes on a Trip to the North)"]

[Text] A Dramatic Adventure

There are times when episodes in life are more dramatic than those of the theater....

One day, at an art exhibition in Beijing, a hoary-haired old man happened to bump into a young man. The young was taken aback as if he'd seen a ghost. "Isn't that the 'American spy' who just 2 months ago was sentenced to 10 years in prison? Is he now an escaped convict?" The young man, as if avoiding someone escaped from a mental institution, instinctively turned around and pretended not seeing the person coming towards him. The old man cordially called out to him, and the young man awkwardly turned around. The young man is a reporter for the LEFTIST JOURNAL on Xuannishi Street in Hong Kong, and facing him was his old boss, Luo Fu [5012 1318].

Luo Fu Moved From a Compound Into Modern Housing. After Luo Fu was sentenced to 10 years in prison on 29 April of this year, he actually was not sent to a real prison but was formerly held at a compound in Beijing Municipality. Not long after the sentence, Luo Fu was arranged to stay in a unit of a building, slightly more modern than a compound in the western part of the city along with some CPPCC committee members and writers. Is it not unbelievable that such excellent treatments were given to a "criminal" who "spied for an American intelligence agency and supplied it with important classified information on our nation's political, foreign, military and other affairs," and who "at regular intervals received subsidies for espionage from that agency"?

An 80 Yuan Monthly Living Expense. What is even more unbelievable is this: each month Luo Fu draws a living expense of 80 yuan; a housemaid (female worker) cooks for him; he can move about freely within Beijing's city limits; his wife recently came to Beijing and husband and wife stayed together; Luo Fu's son recently came to Beijing to visit him....

These days, Luo Fu has attended some art exhibitions, browsed in bookstores, and visited with some of his old friends, some of them are veteran writers. Those who have seen and spoken with Luo Fu state that he is in good shape and still has a sense of humor. Is he a free man?

"Semi-Freedom" Within Beijing's City Limits. He is not. It can only be said that he enjoys "semi-freedom." In addition to being unable to leave Beijing, he is under the watchful eye of the public security system.

A friend who is connected with the public security department informs me that when Luo Fu goes out for a stroll, two plainclothesmen surreptitiously shadow him, one in front and the other behind, and that the old woman who cooks for him is no ordinary female worker. My friend says that Luo Fu is probably not aware of all these.

In legal terms, Luo Fu's "semi-freedom" is known as "probation." Articles 73 to 75 of the "Penal Code of the PRC" stipulate that a "criminal element" who has been sentenced can be placed on "probation." In my "Notes on a Trip to the North" published in *CONTENDING*, No 63 (January 1983), I reported that based on the disclosures of a reliable source at Beijing, Luo Fu "would be placed on probation" after he was sentenced. What affords food for thought is this: why was probation unexpectedly decided on in such a short period of time for a "case" so "grave" as that of an "American spy"? Why was a decision made on Luo Fu's probation 4 months before he was sentenced?

A Secret Agreement Reached Beforehand? These are the notes of a reporter who sat in a small "discussion meeting":

"I hear that Luo Fu was given special treatment because he performed well during his interrogation."

"No. There are many 'criminals' like him who 'perform well'! But I've never heard of anyone being put on probation this quickly."

"I think it's got something to do with public sentiment abroad. Many people overseas spoke up for Luo Fu."

"I think that's unreasonable. Does not public opinion abroad show sympathy for Wei Jingsheng [7614 0079 3932], Wang Xizhe [3769 1585 0772]...?"

"They're not from Hong Kong."

"Isn't Liu Shanqing [0491 1472 7230] a Hong Kong resident?"

"I don't see it that way at all. It was decided to put Luo Fu on probation before he was sentenced, so the problems of 'good behavior in prison,' 'pressure from foreign public opinion,' and so on wouldn't exist. I suspect that a secret agreement was reached beforehand. It's unpleasant to hear, but 'a deal was made under the table.'"

Is This Connected With the Passing of Mr Liao? This friend later stated that Luo Fu's being placed on probation so quickly might have some connection with the death of Liao Chengzhi [1675 2110 1807]. All the intelligence reports from Hong Kong on Luo Fu fell into Mr Liao's hands. The people who attacked Luo Fu played many tricks. In addition to the reports, some people were permitted to go to various provinces to gather information or to do other work, such as spreading slanderous rumors everywhere to defame Luo Fu. Liao Aiwen [1675 7224 2429], the former deputy editor-in-chief of the Hong Kong WEN WEI PO who recently passed away in Guangzhou, also wrote about Luo Fu. Liao Chengzhi believed these reports. Luo Fu admitted some of the accusations which he did not think were severe enough to be considered criminal behavior. This, then, led to the charge of his being an "American spy" and the resulting 10-year sentence. "When Mr Liao died, the situation changed rapidly. Obviously, there is an inside story here."

A Case That Should Be Reviewed or Redressed. The implication of this friend's statement was that the Luo case was basically a misjudged one. The "crime" that he committed was not so severe, and the 10-year sentence was "outrageous." Thus, as an American spy Luo Fu can now enjoy the substantial remuneration and "semi-freedom" that a real espionage agent would not enjoy.

Many problems can be seen from the change in Luo Fu's fate. One of them is that the pragmatists of the South China Sea area to a certain extent can stick to the facts, which is praiseworthy. However, they should be much more resolute in adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts. The Luo case should be reviewed. If Luo Fu is proved innocent, he should immediately be released with his freedom completely restored. Moreover, he should be allowed to return to his former work station. In solving any problem, the pragmatists should be thorough materialists. This way, they can win over popular feelings everywhere.

Of course, Luo's case is not the only one needed to be reexamined, all the misjudged, mistaken cases of recent years violating the spirit of rule by law should be properly dealt with anew. It is said in Beijing that Li Guangyi [2621 0342 6095], a leading official of the China Economic Report, who was accused of "supplying foreigners important secrets of the Party and state," and who was the first person convicted after the smashing of the "gang of four," was put on "probation" long ago. Now Luo Fu is also on "probation." Yet, in Guangzhou, Dai Zhen [2071 2650] was accused of providing so called "state secrets" to a non-government magazine (please note that the official announcement only stated "secrets" but not "top secrets," which in fact were no secret at all). This certainly does not constitute a crime, yet he was sentenced to 12 years in prison. This case should be redressed quickly, otherwise, the authorities will certainly become laughingstocks!

REFORMS IN CPC PERSONAL DOSSIER SYSTEM URGED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 71, Sep 83 pp 55-56

[Article by Luo Han ("Arhat") [5012 3352]: "The CPC's Dossier System Must Be Reformed"]

[Text] China, so backward in politics and economics, has the world's most advanced system of personal dossiers--is this a boon to China's people or a misfortune?

In my opinion, an advanced system of personal dossiers brings nothing good to China's people and must be thoroughly reformed.

Up to the present time, the CPC has gradually launched large scale reforms in just about every area. However, it is only in the one area of its dossier system that there has not been even a trace of a beginning of reform. Is this because the system belongs to the departments in charge of confidential work and if it is being reformed, the fact cannot be made public; or is it basically because no major reforms in the system are planned?

Be that as it may, one way or another the time for the CPC to openly and thoroughly reform the dossier system has come!

A Dossier Is a "Bag of Ammunition." China's dossier system is a part of the civil affairs system. This system unquestionably had its roots in a Soviet-style dossier system. However, later on as it was passed down and developed by Mao Zedong and Kang Sheng [1660 3932], it gradually evolved into a Chinese style system. In this system, almost everyone, from the central leadership to common people, has a dossier except infants and grade school children: people in party and government organizations, brigades, schools, factories, people's communes, shops, and residential communities.

Dossiers are strictly confidential. So basically what's in them? At the very least there is a resume of a person's family history, personal status, family members, social connections, educational and work experiences, autobiography, personal appraisal of strengths and weaknesses, and organizational appraisal (this last part is absolutely never made known to the person who fills out the resume). In addition, there are things forever unknown to the subject of the dossier, including an appraisal made by whomever was the "organization" during every political movement, and "government

investigation" materials, consisting mostly of materials on "personnel transfers" and "internal investigations."

The CPC's numerous political movements have actually been movements to "fix people." In battle one needs ammunition, while in fixing people one needs data, which are of two kinds: current material and past material. Current material is up to date and can be collected from the masses; old material is historical in nature, and is supplied by the dossier. The personal dossier then becomes a "bag of ammunition." Any old "questionable point in the past" or "reliable clue" or "informer's letter" or snippet of "organizational appraisal" can become "ammunition" for "settling old accounts along with the new" and is sufficient to get a person executed. If a person gets into difficulties during a political movement, overnight he or she can become a "fugitive landlord" or "escaped rightist" or a hidden "spy" or "special agent," an underground "renegade" or a person with an "antirevolutionary history." They're all there! It's no mere boast to call a dossier a "bag of ammunition."

A Stumbling Block in a Person's Future. A dossier can also be a "stumbling block" in a person's future. For any civilian affair you could name--admitting new students, cadre promotions, civilian mobilizations, election of representatives, sending students abroad, promotion of scientific and technical personnel--all require an examination of the dossier. All state cadres, staff and workers are subject to a "government investigation." The results of the investigation are put into the dossier, which then determines the person's fate.

For example, should a "government investigation" find any problems in the history of a cadre, in response there may appear in the "Conclusions" column an internal order, indicating whether or not the person can be "put into an important position" or a ruling that the person can only be promoted to a certain level position. Once such a "conclusion" is established, no matter how able and talented a person is, there is no chance of him to be entrusted with an important task.

For another example, when a person is being transferred, there is no need for the employing unit to interview the person--with a glance at the dossier, they can decide whether or not to accept him or her. As the saying goes, "The fodder is sent out before the troops make a move." When a person is being transferred, his dossier will arrive before he does. A decision on whether or not to have a "discussion of transfer" will be made only after the dossier is examined.

Or in the case of college enrollment, the dossier is again a decisive factor. The authorities set quotas for workers' and peasants' children and children of CPC and Communist Youth League members. The admissions personnel use dossiers as references. Many students from bad family backgrounds or those who have "poor performance" in politics are eliminated from consideration even though they excel in the examinations. Even in the recent advanced entrance examinations which supposedly emphasized performance, there was still no way of abandoning the dossier in deciding who to accept.

With the dossier so important to a person's future, it's no wonder why everyone strives to be "two-faced" and to snag a "favorable appraisal."

The Dossier System Is a Burden to the People and Is Harmful to Their Talent. Dossiers are the responsibility of professional personnel cadres. Every basic level or unit has specific personnel cadres who do nothing else but this task for their daily bread. For any certain number of units there are at least that number of such cadres; and when you add them up for the whole country, it comes to an astronomical figure. In times of political movements, if personnel cadres are inadequate, then temporary "special dossier" personnel will be added, and "special dossier groups" will be formed. One unit, with a staff of less than 200, has over 30 such "special dossier" people! If only one-tenth of all the personnel cadres and special dossier workers in China were put to work constructively for the four modernizations, the process of the four modernizations would sure be expedited.

Please also note that these personnel cadres and special dossier personnel, other than performing "internal investigations," are frequently sent to other localities to investigate. During political movements, this practice is even more prevailing. They would make trips all over the country just because of one person's "problem." One person had been a member of an underground party in the past but had left it during the war and had already personally put his past on record, which was also attested to by many people. But the organization continued to suspect him as a "renegade," and the matter was raised during the drive to eliminate counter-revolutionaries and again during the Cultural Revolution. No one knows how many organizational people were sent out to investigate him. Border region prisons and labor reform farms were also investigated on this account. A member of the Workers' Mao Zedong Thought Propaganda Team once admitted at a "combat meeting" that "the amount of money spent by the nation in gathering material on him could be counted in the tens of thousands of yuan." But is he the only case in China? During the Cultural Revolution when "transfer out" was the rage, the sum of money expended on such transfers, when added up conscientiously, comes to another astronomical figure. "A mediocre person worries about imagining troubles, while there's nothing wrong in the world." With this kind of thing going on and on and on, how can a nation become wealthy and strong? How wonderful it would be if we utilize such manpower, material resources, and finances in economic construction.

What about the effectiveness of "transfers out"? Those who are on temporary duty out of the home office suffer from a sort of occupational disease: "Seeking evidence for predeterminate conclusion." If one person is a suspected "unpunished landlord," then he would be proved such with all the investigators' wiles. If a person is a suspected "renegade" then evidences will be exhausted to prove so. The mentality of the investigators is to come up with some explosive material to bring it back to town and hereby establish their great merits. This sort of "transfer out" is no mean burden to the people and harm to talent.

Removing the Yoke. An abundance of facts have proven that the Chinese dossier system has a heavily feudalistic coloring. At the same time it has the smell of fascism. It is fundamentally incompatible with the socialist system. How can it not be reformed?

Some say that the CPC now indicates that there will be no more political movements and that the dossier system is not worth the attention. This statement lacks truth. In a social system which relies upon dossiers as tools of suppression and control over a long period of time, the time will always come again when dossiers will have their uses. The positive performances of today's reformists, great and small, will naturally be recorded in the dossier which someday may become a liability to them. The dossier system of the past is and will continue to be a shadow in the minds of the Chinese who would always feel as though it were a yoke around their necks. Indeed, a dossier follows a person like a shadow his whole life, wherever he may go. It affects not only a person's future, but also the fate of his sons and grandsons, and even that of his relatives and friends. A "red" dossier can give you wings; a "black" one can keep you from freeing yourself from bondage your whole life. Dossiers, like shackles binding one's hands and feet, make a person no different from a prisoner.

If the Chinese people really want to be free from this situation, the dossier system must be thoroughly reformed.

Some Ideas on Reform. A major reform of the dossier system will unquestionably involve a great deal of work. I shall merely propose a few suggestions for reference.

First, there should be a major inventory of dossiers throughout the country. Any data that are not needed or inappropriate should be destroyed. Even though certain units, in the process of carrying out policies, have burned materials in public dossier by dossier, box by box and rack by rack, in reality the materials destroyed were unimportant, such as small character posters, manuscripts of criticism, drafts of big character posters, letters of determination, justifications, etc. The real harmful materials, such as rehabilitation materials, transfer materials, and accusations, have not been destroyed at all. Some are still kept in dossiers; some have been taken out and placed in special files. When the climate changes some day these things are going to be reignited or used as "ammunition."

Second, the dossiers should not be kept so secret. If it is a true record of a person's past, why can it not be made public? After a dossier has been checked out, it should be placed before the individual who can add his opinion and sign it, so that he may have some peace of mind. As times change, questions about a person's past should not be harped upon, but a conclusion should be executed and that should settle for a historical record.

Third, not everyone should have a dossier. Workers, peasants, and staff and workers of service occupations should be completely exempt. Dossiers should really be restricted only to state cadres, professors, engineers,

scientific and technical personnel, writers, physicians, teachers, those who work with the news media, and those who work in the arts, etc. Dossiers for these people should not be based on political considerations, they should be geared to developing and utilizing human talent resources. In this way, the dossier should mainly record a person's professional strengths, work achievements, promotions and demotions. As to the accusations, transfers, various "suspicions," appraisals, summations, open-heartedness and other such metaphysical routines, none of them should be incorporated into dossiers.

If the above can be attained, the shackles will just about be lifted from the necks of the masses of people.

The extreme leftist practices of the past have already awakened the millions. How can we rely on this sort of method to rule the people ever again?

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CHENG MING REPRINTS WANG RUOSHUI ARTICLE

HK140430 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 77, 1 Mar 84 pp 41-46

[Article by Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055]: "Man is the Starting Point of Marxism"]

[Text] Editor's note: In the "eliminate spiritual pollution" campaign a short time ago, some of the academic and exploratory articles published by theorist Wang Ruoshui were practically all exposed and criticized. His "alienation theory" was of course criticized, and moreover, his theory concerning humanism and also his viewpoint of "man is the starting point of Marxism" were also criticized. In view of this, our magazine is specially reprinting his article "Man is the Starting Point of Marxism" (originally carried in the book "Man is the Starting Point of Marxism--a Collection of Essays on Human Nature and Humanism" published by the People's Publishing House) for readers to examine. Following this article by Wang Ruoshui, we will also reproduce a typical article (by Xu Jianyi) criticizing "Man is the Starting Point of Marxism" for readers to make a comparison [end editor's note].

"Thoroughness means grasping the fundamentals of things, but the fundamentals of man is man himself"--Marx

Raising the Question

After the 10 years of internal disorder, our theoretical circles are beginning to attach importance to the question of man (including humanism, human nature and alienation).

In the West, the question of man is linked with the ideological trend of humanism. At the beginning, humanism was regarded as a product antithetical to religious theology. After the two world wars, and particularly after the bitter experience of fascist atrocities, the ideological trend of humanism again acquired a new vitality. In the international communist movement, because of the appearance of the Stalin question, many intellectuals also have started to look for humanist things in the works of Marx. This in fact is a question that can be discussed, but in the past, we had obviously oversimplified the question by sweepingly denouncing it as revisionism.

Humanism opposes two things--one is theocracy, and the other is barbarism. Theocracy extols god but belittles man, and uses the illusion of happiness in

heaven to negate the value of life on earth. Barbarism reduces man to the level of animal, and treats man in the same manner as animal. Do we have these two things in our country? We do not have the domination of religious theology, but we have had the modern superstitious belief propagated by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing cliques, and this kind of modern superstitious belief deified the leader and at the same time belittled man. As for barbarism. We have already suffered enough from the feudal fascist "all-round dictatorship" of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing cliques. I think this is why our theoretical circles have taken an interest in reevaluating humanism. The discussion concerning production figures started by the economic circles last year, the discussion of the question of outlook on life carried out by some newspapers and periodicals this year, and the recent strong reaction over the bureaucrats' indifference toward the lives and safety of the workers caused by the "Bohai No 2" accident, have also sharply brought up the question of man on the agenda.

Then, what is the view of Marxism on the question of man? What is the actual position of the question of man in Marxism? I think that there is also a question of having a thorough and comprehensive understanding of Marxism.

If we take a look at the textbooks on Marxist philosophy at present, this question has indeed not much position, and the impression to the readers is that Marxism does not attach much importance to the question of man. Then, has the system of philosophical textbooks in circulation at present accurately and completely summarized Marxist philosophy? Marx, Engels and Lenin did not write any works expounding the Marxist philosophical system. All their philosophical works were of a polemical and commentary nature. "Dialectical materialism and historical materialism" published by Stalin in 1938 could be considered as the first authoritative work to systematically and categorically deal with Marxist philosophy. For many years after this, all Soviet philosophical textbooks were based on this pattern. This work by Stalin has its strong points, but it has also many shortcomings. For example, it does not give such an important issue as the theory of knowledge the place it deserves, and its interpretation of the law in contradictions is also one-sided. In China, because we already have Comrade Mao Zedong's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," these two defects have been remedied. Although this is the case, our former philosophical reading materials often laid special emphasis on paying attention to the ideological method and work method. The human factor was mentioned, but emphasis was only on the subjective dynamic role of man (this role was later exaggerated to the extent of idealism), and such questions as the value of man, the alienation of man, and the emancipation of man, were very seldom touched upon.

Actually, this shortcoming should have been overcome long ago. Marx had stressed the question of man on numerous occasions in his writings. The text of "Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts in 1844" by Marx was published in 1932. In this manuscript, Marx concentratedly expressed in detail his ideas on humanism as well as alienation of labor. Prior to this, a part of this article had been published in 1927 under such an inappropriate title as "Preparatory Work for 'The Holy Family.'" Lenin basically did not know about this manuscript, therefore, he could not give play to or develop its ideas. Although Stalin had the opportunity to read this work. He apparently did not pay special attention to it. Soviet theoretical circles also did not take it seriously for a long time. In China,

the first Chinese translation of the "Manuscripts" was published in 1956. After that, some articles about alienation appeared sporadically in newspapers and journals. According to my knowledge, Comrade Mao Zedong also expressed his approval of this concept of "alienation," and held that alienation was a widespread phenomenon. However, our philosophical circles apparently also did not pay enough attention to the study of this question. Many comrades of the theoretical circles still hold that "alienation" is not an appropriate philosophical term, and should be discarded. Even now, the broad masses of readers are still unfamiliar with this term.

At the same time, this manuscript had a great impact on the theoretical circles in Europe. Scholars engaged in the study of Marxism published a large amount of articles based on the study of the "Manuscripts," different schools emerged, and heated polemics were provoked. Many of these bourgeois scholars took advantage of the "Manuscripts" to distort Marxism, and to belittle and negate the significance of the works of Marx in his later period. We will not elaborate on this here. There may be different appraisals of this manuscript. However, it nevertheless merits serious study, for it is not only important toward understanding the ideas of Marx in his early period, but it is also important toward understanding the entire process of Marx' ideological development.

I think that the manuscript has given us an important revelation, that is, paying attention to the question of man. The question of man should occupy an important place in the Marxist philosophical system, and this question has been precisely neglected by us.

Materialism Is the Foundation of the Real Theory of Humanism as Well as Communist Logic

For the sake of explaining this matter, I wish to begin with the origin and birth of Marxist philosophy. As everybody knows, Marxist philosophy stems from German classical philosophy, particularly that of Hegel and Feuerbach. Feuerbach's materialist philosophy had also carried forward and developed the French materialism of the 18th century. For the sake of explaining the French materialism of the 18th century, we also must begin with modern materialism.

Marx also expounded the development of modern materialism in "The Holy Family," and by means of this exposition he clearly expressed the view that materialism should not neglect the question of man, and precisely because the materialism of the 18th century studied the question of man, it was regarded as the "real theory of humanism" and became the theoretical foundation of English and French communism of the 19th century.

Modern materialism originated in England. Marx said: "In the hands of its first originator, Bacon, materialism was still in the simple form of a bud embodying all-round development, a substance smiling all over with poetic and nastic radiance at man." However, "materialism became one-sided in its subsequent development." In the hands of Hobbes, "perceptual knowledge lost its brilliant color and became the abstract perceptual knowledge of geometricians, and physicalistic movement became mechanical movement or mathematical movement." Hobbes even summed up all human passions as mechanical movement. Therefore Marx commented, "materialism has become hostile to man." (Footnote 1) ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, pp 163-164)

The English philosopher Locke put forward the "blank slate theory." He held that man's mind is like a piece of blank slate, and various impressions and concepts are added on later by the environment. This negated the advocacy of "natural endowments" of apriorism, and stressed the decisive influence of environment on man. The merit of Locke is that he expounded and proved in detail the principle of Bacon that knowledge and concept stem from the perceptual world.

Marx pointed out: The French Enlightenment movement of the 18th century, and French materialism in particular, not only opposed the struggle against the existing political system, but at the same time, also opposed the struggle against existing religion and theology. French materialism was divided into two schools. One school was founded by Descartes, and the other by Locke. These two schools were interlocked. The former school was mechanical materialism, and it became the property of French natural sciences. The latter directly led to socialism, and one of its representatives was Helvetius. Helvetius firmly opposed the lineage theory of the feudal class. He held that men are born equal, and that the differences between men are subsequently produced by environment and education. Therefore, the main problem is to change the environment. The ideal environment should be to accomplish the linking up of social interests and welfare with personal interests and welfare.

Marx used the following words to sum up the relations between materialism, utopian socialism, and utopian communism of the 18th century:

It does not require much intelligence to see that such materialist teachings with regard to the equality of man's inherent goodness as well as intellect, the omnipotence of experience, habit and education, the importance of industry, and the rationality of creature comforts will naturally be connected with communism and socialism. Since man draws all his knowledge and perceptions from the perceptual world as well as experiences of the perceptual world, then it is necessary to arrange the surrounding world in this way so that he can understand and grasp the things which really conform to human nature, and so that he can understand himself as man. Since the correct understanding of interests is the basis of the whole morality, then it is necessary to conform the personal interests of individuals to the interests of all mankind. Since man is not free in the materialistic sense,...then he should not punish the criminal behavior of others, but should eliminate the source of criminal behavior against society, and enable everybody to have an arena essential for social activity to manifest his significant vitality. Since human character is created by the environment, then it is necessary to change the environment into circumstances in accord with human character. (Footnote 2) (Ibid, pp 166-167)

In this way, proceeding from these principles of materialism, one would naturally reach the conclusion of transforming the environment and establishing a rational society suited to human development.

Naturally, the advocates of the French Enlightenment and materialism considered the capitalist society to be this kind of ideal society. The relentless development of history destroyed this illusion. Therefore, utopian socialists stepped forward and took advantage of the principles of the advocates of the Enlightenment to criticize the capitalist system, and again proceeded from these principles to work out a plan for socialist society. Just as Marx pointed out: "Fourier

directly used the teachings of the French materialists as his starting point," and "mature communism also directly originated from French materialism." "Bentham established his correct comprehension of the profit system based on the ethical teachings of Helvetius, and Owen proceeded from the system of Bentham to expound and prove English communism." "Such French communists with better scientific foundation as Dezamy and Gay, like Owen, also regarded materialism as the foundation of the real theory of humanism and communist logic, and also developed it." (Footnote 3) (Ibid, pp 167-168)

Engels in "development of socialism from utopian to scientific" pointed out: Modern socialism originally appears ostensibly as a more logical extension of the principles laid down by the great French philosophers of the 18th century." This conforms with historical facts. Marxism has criticized both the idealism of the 18th century as well as the utopian socialism of the 19th century, but instead of discarding them, it has critically inherited the humanist principles in these teachings.

From the Realm of the Abstract to the World of Real Man

Now we will take another look at the development from German classical philosophy to Marxist philosophy.

Actually, opposing the illusionary God means returning to real man. Negating blind belief means affirming and strengthening man's perception and reason. However, in this process, the idealists again stepped forward. They infinitely exaggerated man's reason, turned it into a thing existing independently divorced from the human mind, and into the creator of the world, and thereby submerged the rich and colorful world of reality into the world of the abstract. This was what Hegel had done. He used the dialectical development of "world reason" or "absolute spirit" to explain the world. According to him, nature is derived from the "alienation" of spirit, and after going through different stages of development, finally emerges as self-consciousness in man. Self-consciousness again goes through a process of alienation as well as the process of overcoming alienation before attaining identity of thought and existence. In essence, Hegel's "absolute spirit" is no different from the God described by religious believers, only the former is more exquisite and ingenious. Therefore, after Hegel's death, the criticism of his disciples (the Young Hegelians) against religion developed into a criticism of Hegel's idealism, for Hegel's idealism was the last mainstay of theology. This task was first taken up by Feuerbach. Marx said: In his theory Feuerbach reflected materialism which tallied with humanism, whereas the socialism and communism of England and France reflected in their practice this kind of materialism." (Footnote 4) (Ibid, p 160)

Feuerbach discarded Hegel's "absolute spirit," used nature and man as his starting point, and thereby returned to materialism. Feuerbach held that man could not be summed up as abstract "self-consciousness," and that man ought to be perceptual and real man. However, because Feuerbach observed man isolatedly and biologically, the man he described was still abstract man. Just as Marx criticized, Feuerbach "does not observe people from their existing social connections or from their living conditions causing them to become what they are at present," therefore he "has not seen the real existing and moving man, but has stopped with abstract 'man,' and his knowledge of 'real, independent and

and physical man' is only restricted within the framework of affection. This also means that apart from love and friendship, and idealistic love and friendship at that, he knows of no other 'human relation' between 'people,'" (Footnote 5) (Ibid, Vol 3, p 50) Engels also criticized, "Feuerbach never contrives to escape from the realm of abstraction, for which he had a deadly hatred, into that of living reality." (Footnote 6) (Ibid, Vol 4, p 236)

Marxism also takes man as its starting point. However, this is not the kind of man--real in name but abstract in fact--discussed by Feuerbach, but real and practical man living under certain social relations.

Marx and Engels developed their thesis in detail in "German Ideology."

"German philosophy descended from the sky. In complete reverse, ours rises to the sky. This means that we do not start out from things discussed, imagined and assumed by people. We also do not start out from man discussed, reflected, imagined and assumed, that existed only in word, in order to understand genuine man. Our starting point is man engaged in practical activity." (Footnote 7) (Ibid, Vol 3, p 30)

Here, Marx and Engels expressed that they were not only different from Hegel, but also different from Feuerbach. Hegel summed up man as "self-consciousness," and this means from "assumed things." Feuerbach started out from abstract man, and therefore from "assumed man." Engels pointed out that compared with Hegel, Feuerbach's understanding of man is astonishingly poor. In form, Feuerbach's discussion of man was real, but in content, this man was abstract. With Hegel, it was just the opposite. Here "the content is as realistic as the form is idealistic. Besides morality, the whole sphere of law, economics and politics is included." (Footnote 8) ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 234) This means that Hegel did not observe man in isolation, but from the relations between man and social environment. This rational kernel was assimilated by Marx and Engels. The man discussed by Marx and Engels was real from form to content. Marx and Engels not only opposed reducing the intrinsic quality of man to abstract "self-consciousness," and advocated returning to real man, but they also pointed out that the real man is a man of society and practice. Marx said: "Man is not an abstract thing living outside the world. Man is precisely man's world, the state and society." Man's intrinsic quality is "the sum and total of all social relations. Marx called this kind of philosophy "practical materialism" or "new materialism," and said that "the standpoint of new materialism is human society, or socialized humanity." (Footnote 9) ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 5)

Marx said that the intrinsic quality of man is "the sum and total of all social relations." Of the social relations described here, the most important is of course class relations (in class society). One of the basic defects of old humanism is the attempt to go beyond this kind of relation. This point has often been criticized in the past. On the other hand, since it is "the sum and total of all social relations," then it definitely is not just limited to class relations. For many years, there has been a prevalent viewpoint, and that is, to sum up the whole of human nature as class nature. It holds that in class society, human nature is the same as class nature, and there are only class relations in the relations between people. This viewpoint is not only inconsistent

with reality but is also inconsistent with Marxism. This exclusive class viewpoint of appraising man is in fact going to the other extreme. This kind of "man" is the same as the kind of purely biological man discussed by Feuerbach, and is also not real man but abstract man. This kind of man is not born of woman, but conceived in stereotyped and generalized minds.

Critique of Classical Political Economy: The Necessity of Regarding Men as Laborers

Men in society are at the same time also men in practice. Another mistake of Feuerbach was that he did not understand the important significance of revolutionary practice. He only regarded the activity of acquiring knowledge as the activity of genuine man, and as for practice, he only understood and confirmed the form manifested by the activity of vulgar Jews." (Footnote 10) (Marx: "On the Feuerbach Program." Slight changes have been made in the translation. For reference see article by Zhu Guanqian in SHEHUI KEXUE ZHANXIAN, Vol 3, 1980). On the other hand, Hegel paid attention to practice, and this was his strong point. However, his understanding of practice was still only abstract practice. Hegel also regarded labor as the intrinsic quality of man, but as Marx pointed out, his understanding of labor was "abstract spiritual labor."

Hegel's viewpoint regarding labor was adopted from the stand of Adam Smith, the English classical political economist. Marx in his "manuscript" also critically analyzed the development of political economy in detail.

Marx held that Adam Smith was the reformer of this branch of science of political economy, and called his teachings "enlightened national economy." Before this, the goal of monetarism was to seek a favorable balance in revenue and expenditure, whereas the goal of mercantilism was to seek a favorable balance in foreign trade. Both accumulated money for the sake of money, regarded the storing up of money as a goal in itself, paid no attention to production itself, and failed to see production as the basis of social wealth. The contribution of "enlightened economy" lies in its discovery that "the source of wealth is not a dead thing, but man's labor."

Judging from appearances it seemed that classical political economy had raised the position of man, and acknowledged man's independence and dynamic role, because it described labor as the creator of wealth. However, political economy acknowledged this point under the premise of affirming the system of private ownership. It affirmed the system of private ownership by means of affirming labor. In reality, it was still hostile to man. Marx said: "National economy does not observe and study the laborers when they are not working, and does not observe and study the laborers as men." "Labor only appears in the form of money-making activity in national economy." (Footnote 11) (Marx: "Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844," People's Publishing House 1979 edition, p 12) "National economy only regards the laborers merely as beasts with the most essential physical requirements." (Footnote 12) (Ibid, p 13) Such people as Ricardo and Mill, "on the question of man's existence...declared it to be immaterial, and even harmful. According to them, the real purpose of production is not how many laborers capital can support, but how much interest capital can earn; in other words, how much money altogether can be accumulated bit by bit each year." (Footnote 13) (Ibid, p 59) "According to Ricardo, man is of no consequence, and production is everything." (Footnote 14) (Ibid, p 27) According to them, laborers are laborers, not men. The national economists changed

the laborers into substance without human emotions and needs, just as they changed the activity of the laborers into pure abstraction by casting aside all activities. Therefore, any extravagance on the part of the laborers seemed unforgivable to them, and anything, beyond the most abstract need, regardless of whether it be manifestation of passive indulgence or positive activity, was regarded by them as extravagance. (Footnote 15) (Ibid, p 82) They advocate asceticism, but "forget that without consumption there will be no production." In their eyes, man "abstractly exists merely for the sake of labor." (Footnote 16) (Ibid, p 60)

What Marx criticized here are the bourgeois political economists, but are not these words also very inspiring to us? In our socialist country, if some people regard the workers as immaterial and production index as everything, forget man is not the means but the end, and forget man not only needs labor but also needs to raise the level of material life and cultural life, is this not also a violation of the socialist principle of humanism?

Man and Alienation

Let us now return once more to the criticism of Hegel in the "Manuscripts." Marx held that the greatness of Hegel was that he regarded labor as the intrinsic quality of man, real man as the result of his own labor, and the self-creation of man as historical content. His only mistake was in regarding labor as abstract and spiritual labor. "For example, when he regarded such things as wealth and state power as alienation of man's intrinsic quality, he only grasped their ideological forms. They are ideological things, and therefore only the alienation of pure and abstract philosophical thoughts." (Footnote 17) (Ibid, p 114) Owing to the fact that Hegel summed up the intrinsic quality of man as self-consciousness, therefore his alienation of man was nothing but the alienation of self-consciousness. Consequently, he also regarded man within the abstract framework as the self-creating activity of man.

Feuerbach accepted the concept of "alienation" from Hegel, and used it to explain religion. He also discarded Hegel's abstract "self-consciousness" and attempted to start out from living and true-to-life man. However, if Hegel had summed up the intrinsic quality of man as "self-consciousness," Feuerbach had summed up the intrinsic quality of man as reason, will and love, and this also included universal--divorced from concrete historical circumstances--and abstract reason, will and love.

Feuerbach pointed out that God did not create man in his own image, but just the reverse, man created God in his own image. Not only the external form of God came from man, but his "godhood" also came from "human nature." Man has wisdom, will and love. He has endowed God with these characteristics, and infinitely magnified them until they attained the proportion of godhood. Therefore, God has omniscient wisdom, omnipotent will, and all-embracing love. God was originally created by man, but man however does not recognize his own creation. He prostrates himself at the feet of God and says instead that all human blessings are bestowed by God. The product of the human mind has broken away from man, placed itself over man, become like an alien force independent of man, and in turn dominated over man. This is alienation, the alienation of human nature.

Marx in "Introduction to 'Criticism of the Hegelian Philosophy of Law,'" when discussing the significance of Feuerbach's criticism of religion, said: "This criticism of religion was in the end reduced to this teaching that man is the highest intrinsic quality of man, and thereby reduced by him to this absolute command: It is imperative to overthrow all relations which caused men to become humiliated, enslaved, discarded and despised things." This was the revolutionary conclusion derived by Marx from Feuerbach's criticism of religion.

However, Feuerbach himself did not arrive at this conclusion. He only wanted to understand the world, but not to transform it. Marx pointed out that Feuerbach had started out from the alienation of religion, tried to sum up religion as its secular basis, and this was correct. However, Feuerbach had stopped here, whereas the thing he should have done was further analyze the contradictions of the secular basis itself. "Feuerbach did not see that 'religious feeling' was a product of society, and the abstract individual he criticized was in fact part of the given form in society," and "the religions produced by the state and society have promptly confused world outlook, for they themselves are products of a confused world." Therefore, it is necessary to further develop the criticism of religion to criticism of the bitter world giving rise to religion.

This unfinished work of Feuerbach was taken up by Marx, and this was "The Holy Family" and "German Ideology" written by him (together with Engels). However, before this, he had started on his "Manuscripts." Marx devoted a great deal of space in his "Manuscripts" to the criticism of alienation. Not the alienation of "self-consciousness," and also not the alienation of human nature, but the alienation of labor.

Marx pointed out: Just as the product of the human mind has dominated man in religion, the product of human hands has also dominated man in actual life. Products of labor not only are not controlled and possessed by the laborers, but they are also divorced from the laborers, and become an alien and hostile force dominating the laborers themselves. Such means of production as machines are products of labor, but they have become instead means of enslaving the laborers. The more wealth created by the laborers, the poorer they became themselves. The greater the value created by the laborers, the smaller their own value became. Labor was originally the intrinsic quality of man, a thing which enabled man to become man. However, under the condition of private ownership, labor has become penal servitude and caused man to be reduced to nonhuman status.

In this way, Marx reached a revolutionary conclusion from the analysis of the alienation of labor: The emancipation of such things as private property and the slave system in society is not only the emancipation of the laborers but also the emancipation of mankind.

Just as such people as Fourier and Owen regarded French materialism of the 18th century as "real humanism" and regarded their communist teachings as the logical development of the former, Marx also regarded the materialism of Feuerbach as "materialism in keeping with humanism," critically carried it forward, and eventually arrived at the conclusion of communism. The difference was, between the French materialism of the 18th century and Marx, there emerged the German classical philosophy with Hegel as the summit, and the extremely valuable dialectics contained in this philosophy was critically taken over by Marx. I am of the opinion that the concept of "alienation" was one of its contents. It is essentially a dialectical concept and not an idealist concept. This means that

the materialists can make use of it, and the idealists can also make use of it, but of course not on the same basis. This was what Marx had done. Because of this, and because he had critically taken over the classical political economy of England, he was able to stand much higher than the English and French communists, and moreover, keep on making progress on this basis, overcome certain of his own shortcomings and immaturity, and eventually establish scientific socialism together with Engels.

A basic point which distinguishes this kind of scientific socialism from utopian socialism is the emphasis on the significance of revolutionary practice. When criticizing the Young Hegelians in "German Ideology," Marx said: They regard all forms of alienation as ideological alienation, as idealist things like political, legal, and moral concepts, and also consider them to be the real shackles of the people. Therefore, they think that this kind of alienation can be overcome only by means of criticism. Even though they sound very revolutionary, they are only using words to oppose words, and are definitely not opposing the existing world. However, alienation is not an illusion produced in people's minds, but a living reality in social life. Therefore, merely using "criticism as a weapon" cannot eliminate alienation, and it is necessary to rely on the "weapon of criticism," or revolutionary practice, to transform the world.

Marxism not only differs in its conclusions from Hegel, Feuerbach, and the young Hegelians, but its starting point and premise are also different. Marx stressed: The premise we discuss should be "the activity of all real individuals as well as the condition of their material life, including the existing conditions of material life already achieved as well as those created by their own activity." (Footnote 18) ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 20) The idealist method of observation is "to start out from consciousness, and regard consciousness as a living entity." Therefore, the method advocated by Marx is "to start out from real and living individuals, and merely regard consciousness as their consciousness." (Footnote 19) (Ibid, p 30)

The first premise of Marxian analysis of history is: "To be able to 'make history,' men must be able to live. However, in order to live, they first must have clothing, food, shelter and other things. Therefore, the first historical activity is to produce materials for satisfying such needs, or the production of material life itself." Marx held that this is also the "basic condition of all history," and "the first matter in any conception of history is to pay attention to the overall significance and scope of the basic facts mentioned above and to give them the attention they deserve." (Footnote 20) (Ibid, pp 31-32)

This is the first as well as the most basic concept of historical materialism. Only by starting out from this can there be the concept that the masses are the makers of history, and the concept that social existence determines social consciousness. More than 30 years later, when relating Marx's theoretical contributions at his graveside, Engels still said this in his speech:

"Marx discovered the law of development of human history: the simple fact, hitherto concealed by an overgrowth of ideology, that mankind must first of all eat, drink, have shelter and clothing, before it can pursue politics, science, art, religion and so forth; that therefore, the production of the immediate material means of subsistence and consequently the degree of economic develop-

ment attained by a given people during a given epoch form the foundation upon which the state institutions, the legal conceptions, art and even religious ideas of the people have evolved, and in light of which they must, therefore, be explained, instead of vice versa, as had hitherto been the case." (Footnote 21) ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 574)

From this we can see that Marx and Engels had precisely started out from real man in society and production and materialistically as well as dialectically studied man before establishing historical materialism.

Engels in the above speech directly pointed out that the second great discovery made by Marx was the special law of motion governing the present-day capitalist mode of production and the bourgeois society that this mode of production has created, and this was mainly due to the discovery of the law of surplus value. What is surplus value? It is the alienation of labor. Marx in "Das Kapital" pointed out: The self-alienation of labor, labor conditions, and alienation of laborers are the basis of the capitalist mode of production. Capital, profit, interest and land rent are different forms of the alienation of labor, and they cover up the source of surplus value, namely labor."

According to Marx and Engels, communism means to emancipate mankind, overcome alienation, and abolish the domination of capital over labor, the domination of private ownership over the Proletariat, the domination of things over people, and the domination of blind, alien forces over social history. Communist society will be this kind of coalition. Here, everybody will enjoy full freedom of development, and man will become the master of society, the master of nature, and the master of himself. Mankind will put the alien force which formerly dominated history under its control, and thereby make the leap from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom.

Judging from the evolution of Marx' thought mentioned above, the starting point of Marxist philosophy is man. It was precisely from the analysis of real man and his living conditions that Marx could develop his own ideological system.

CSO: 4005/465

WEN WEI PO VIEWS 'MULTISYSTEM COUNTRY' DEBATE

HK201137 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Mar 84 p 2

[Editorial: Commenting on the Argument in Taipei Over a 'Multisystem Country']

[Text] A debate is being held in Taiwan on the question of a so-called "multi-system country."

The question was first raised by a Taiwanese scholar who, at an academic meeting held in South Korea on the problem of unification, put forward a thesis on "the problem of reunification of multisystem countries," in which he proposed using the concept of a "multisystem country" to replace the concept of "separate states," believing that this game of concept would make it possible for the two separated parts of a country, such as the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, and South and North Korea, to be acknowledged as entities under international law so that they can get rid of the restrictions composed by traditional international law and the derecognized party can officially establish diplomatic relations with foreign countries.

The question has now been brought into the political field from academic field, causing a debate among political circles. Taipei's "Executive Yuan" has addressed inquiries to the question. Chiu Chuang-huan, vice premier of the "Executive Yuan," immediately said that "multisystem country" does not correspond with the fundamental "policy of the country" and that "our state system and territory will not be changed easily."

The implication of Chiu Chuang-huan's remarks is clear. The recognition of a "multisystem country" means the recognition of the Beijing regime, but the KMT authorities, though driven into the corner of Taiwan, still claim themselves as the orthodox government and vainly hope to "fight communism and restore the country." This being the case, how can they accept the coexistence of Beijing and Taipei and acknowledge that both are entities under international law?

It seems that to date, the Taipei authorities still adhere to the position of "one China." This is better than political activities carried out by some political forces in Taiwan which attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." Nevertheless, the Taipei authorities, not reconciled to the general situation, refuse to acknowledge the great political changes which have taken place in China and still observe China's current situation by proceeding from the steps of the "presidential palace" in Nanjing. We would like to ask the

Taipei authorities: Since there is only "one China," which can represent China, Beijing or Taipei? Since there is only "one China," how can the separation of both sides of the Taiwan Strait be ended and a unified China be established? Taipei has clamored about "counterattacking the mainland" for 30 years, but this is only a daydream. Recently they have made a change and used the slogan of a "political landing," but this is also a gross deception. If they want to maintain the KMT's rule over Taiwan and achieve the reunification of the motherland, the only feasible way is to hold peaceful talks with Beijing and "practice two systems in one country." If the Taipei authorities refuse this, they will probably fall into the trap of "two Chinas" in the end.

What is noticeable is that the raising and discussion of the question of "multi-system countries" shows that some people in Taipei's ruling circle, in order to rid themselves of the predicament of diplomatic isolation, have gradually turned to seek a way out from the political design of "two Chinas."

According to the explanations of the initiators and supporters, in a "multisystem country," the two sides of the Taiwan Strait may refuse to recognize each other and the two regimes can be recognized as two entities under international law. Obviously, there will be no difference between the central and local governments and the relationship of subordination; the two entities may respectively carry out their activities in the form of a state and officially establish diplomatic relations with foreign countries. This will not only maintain and consolidate the existing separation, but will also push the present separation to the confrontation and contention of two states. In fact, the theory of "multisystem countries" has gone farther than the federal system. There is after all a symbolic head of state in the British commonwealth, whereas the "multisystem country" theory tries to turn temporarily regimes into two confronting countries.

The advocates of a "multisystem country" may argue and ask: Who opposes reunification? "The problem of the reunification of China is not a problem of the CPC unifying Taiwan, but a problem of a confrontation between the system of three people's principles and the communist system, and a problem of deciding China's future through the choice of the will of the entire Chinese people." Obviously, this has lumped together the unification of a country and the unification of social systems. The essence of the unification of a country is the unification of sovereignty, territory, national defense and diplomatic affairs. Of course, different political systems and structures may exist under a central government. After the reunification of China, a special administrative zone will be established in Taiwan to maintain the current system and enjoy extreme decisionmaking power. This is a new model of "practicing two systems in a country." It is impractical to obstinately bring the "three people's principles" to the Chinese mainland and to "eliminate the communist regime." In reality, one possible way is first to achieve the reunification of the motherland through the CPC-KMT talks, and then as a second step to transit to the unification of social systems through a relatively long period of time. Taking two steps is in the great interest of the country and people. No matter how it is dressed up, the theory of unification." There is the slightest difference between this theory and the fallacy of "Taiwan independence." It is, therefore, necessary for people to pay special attention to the peddling of the theory of a "multi-system country" in Taiwan's official circles.

CSO: 4005/465

NEXT UK-PRC TALKS MAY BE 'SOONER THAN USUAL'

HK170100 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0015 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] The 10th round of talks on Hong Kong's future concludes today, and the customary joint statement is expected in the afternoon. There is increasing speculation that the next round of talks will be sooner than usual, possibly in a fortnight's time, and it will be held at a new venue, the Diaoyutai guesthouse, where many foreign leaders have stayed during their visits to China. Yesterday afternoon the British ambassador held a tea party for Hong Kong journalists, and Helene Chung reports that the informal occasion is a sign of a new attitude at the embassy since the arrival of Sir Richard Evans.

[Begin recording] With the change of ambassadors this year, we were told that the talks on the future of Hong Kong would go on as usual; there was a change of leader, but nothing else. For the Hong Kong press and indeed for anyone trying to cover the secret negotiations in Beijing, the change of ambassador has meant a change in relations with the press. Where under the former Ambassador Sir Percy Cradock, journalists were made to feel that they should keep their distance, under his successor, Sir Richard Evans, the predators of what at times seems like the most routine nonevent are not made so conscious of the fact that they are grovelling for nothing. Sir Richard coats his "no comments" with a smile, and there is no doubt that the Hong Kong press considered it a warm and generous gesture on his part to invite the mob into the British Embassy residence for tea. Where before there was a degree of hostility, now there is charm.

In the atmosphere of the ambassador's tea party, at which Lady Evans and their three young children were present, the Hong Kong governor himself, Sir Edward Youde, was well disposed to the press. Sir Edward said that he would like some time in Beijing other than for the talks. He would like [words indistinct].

Sir Richard, as head of the British negotiating team, denied that the pressure of the talks was significantly greater than the pressure he had experienced in previous posts. He described the atmosphere between the two sides across the negotiating table as civilized. The Hong Kong press politely said farewell an hour later, convinced that new civilized relations had begun with the British Embassy in Beijing. [End recording]

CSO: 4000/268

1997 'BARGAINING TOOL' FOR CIVIL SERVANTS PAY

HK170124 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Micheal Chugani]

[Text] The uncertainty surrounding Hong Kong's future will be used as a bargaining tool in negotiations for higher pay for the territory's 170,000 civil servants.

Union leaders will tell officials there is a danger that widespread discontent will sweep the civil service unless fresh demands for more money are met by the government.

The various associations representing the 170,000 civil servants are likely to tell the government they will only accept an increase of between 11 and 13 per cent. Any thing less is unacceptable.

The government has already said it will only offer between nine and 11 per cent--roughly a 10 per cent pay increase for most civil servants.

A letter spelling out the counter demand by civil servants is likely to reach the secretary for the Civil Service, Mr Martin Rowlands, today or at the latest by Monday.

The governor and his advisers are expected to discuss the issue again at Tuesday's Executive Council [EXCO] meeting.

While the various councils representing the bulk of the civil servants all feel very strongly that the government must improve on its offer, the police union is said to be the most adamant that the latest counter-offer should be met.

Those at the upper end of the civil service are apparently less militant but they still feel they should fight for their junior colleagues.

Civil servant leaders will apparently ask Mr Rowlands to convey to EXCO their belief that anything less than 11 to 13 per cent--which already represents a climbdown from their earlier position--will seriously demoralise the civil service.

And this, they will say, is not good for Hong Kong at this time.

Union leaders will also charge that EXCO failed to consider the "human element" when it ruled that pay raises would average 10 per cent.

They want EXCO to pay heed to the harsh effects inflation is having on those on the lower end of the pay scale.

Association leaders believe the government can afford a higher pay packet despite the deficit announced by the Financial Secretary Sir John Bremridge.

CSO: 4000/268

VILLAGERS PETITION XINHUA ON GOVERNMENT PLAN

HK190245 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 19 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Cathy Yeung]

[Excerpt] A full-scale confrontation is brewing between the government and villagers at Tinshuiwai, which will be cleared by the end of the month to make way for massive residential development.

Hundreds of villagers at Chiukayuen and Taihoilee have threatened to stay put while the authorities are firm that they will not put back the deadline.

The villagers are also protesting against what they call "chicken feed" compensation offered.

But, the government says the amount will not be increased as it has been offered as ex-gratia allowance.

Yuenlong's District officer, Mr James Wilson, reaffirmed yesterday the clearance will go ahead as planned because delaying it would mean holding up the entire redevelopment programme.

He warned: "To those insisting on staying behind, we have to deal with them on clearance day.

He stressed that the exgratia allowance has no legal binding and it's just a gesture to help the villagers find new homes.

A representative of the villagers, Mr Chung Wah, told the STANDARD they would stay at home during the clearance operation. "Let them drag us out!"

The group has petitioned XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and staged a protest march along Nathan Road to dramatise their plight.

Mr Chung said they originally planned to petition Mr Xu Jiatun, director of XINHUA's Hong Kong branch, at the opening of the Fairview Park town centre yesterday.

But, the plan was dropped after three XINHUA officials visited them the day before and told them the time was inappropriate because Mr Xu was a guest.

However, they pledged support for them in fighting for better compensation.

'SOURCES' SAY FUTURE PLANS TO BE REVEALED IN MAY

HK160058 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Mar 84 pp 1, 28

[Article by Barry Choi]

[Excerpt] May has now been tipped as the month for both China and Britain to reveal to the people of Hong Kong the framework of a total package for the territory's future after 1997.

Sources close to the talks said yesterday this would give the Legislative Council, among other local bodies, two to three months to debate the proposals before the British Parliament voted on them.

The sources added that the framework to be made known would be detailed enough for Hong Kong people to hold intelligent and useful debates.

It is not yet known whether the framework will be released to the Hong Kong legislature and the British Parliament simultaneously or one ahead of the other.

But May is thought to be the opportune month to take the wraps off the secret package on Hong Kong's future which may have already been drawn up by both China and Britain.

This was because, the sources said, the remainder of this month and next were considered to be too close to Wednesday's debate on the so-called Lobo motion.

It is feared that the close timing may give Hong Kong people the impression of undue haste.

June was previously named as the month for both the British and Chinese governments to go public on the proposals on Hong Kong's future. But it is now thought that this will be too close to Parliament's summer recess at the end of July. And this will not give sufficient time for the Hong Kong public to thoroughly debate the proposals concerning their future.

The timing of the release of the framework is believed to be among the topics being discussed at the current 10th round of talks on Hong Kong's future in Peking.

CSO: 4000/268

'PRESSURE' GROUPS REACT TO PASSAGE OF MOTION

HK150125 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 15 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Pressure group leaders, academics and businessmen yesterday welcomed the smooth passage of the Lobo motion in the Legislative Council [Legco].

They were optimistic that such discussions will help the British and Chinese governments formulate an agreement on the colony's future acceptable to Hong Kong people.

One who gave immediate favourable reaction to the motion successfully moved yesterday was Mr Lau Chin-shek, director of the Christian Industrial Committee. He sat through the more than three hours of discussions.

"I believe it's a good thing to have more people, more chances to discuss Hong Kong's future," he said outside the Legco chamber after the meeting. "This will be useful and constructive in helping to formulate an agreement on Hong Kong's future," he said.

Mr Lau refused to comment on speeches presented by nominated members and evaded the question on whether they could reflect public opinion.

"Every one has his opinion, which also reflects views of those from his sector--this is not an important question. My concern is that everyone in any place can discuss Hong Kong's future," he said, adding that Legco was only one of the many forums to discuss the issue.

"We insist on an important principle that on the issue of Hong Kong's future, everyone has the right to know, discuss and the freedom to decide," he said.

Mr Lau stressed the need to let the public know the contents of the negotiations, access to information and the chance to discuss before an agreement is reached.

In the meantime, he went on, he will collect public opinion from all means including labour unions and reflect them via various channels, such as the Umelco [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils].

Echoing Mr Lau's views was Mr Lam Wah-hui, chairman of the Liaison Office of Public Service Unions, who also sat through the debate.

"Hong Kong people have the right to know the contents of the Sino-British talks," he said.

He said his union members would hold detailed discussions on the views presented by the Legco members and would make a joint statement on this.

Mr Lee Yee, chief editor of the SEVENTIES MONTHLY, expected both the Chinese and British governments to be asked soon to release the contents of the talks following Mr Lobo's motion yesterday.

He believed the appeal would come from the nominated members or local organisations.

Nine organisations had demanded the government to have the contents of the talks made public when senior legislative member Mr Roger Lobo suggested the motion, he said.

"There is nothing to debate if the contents of the talks are not known to the public," he said.

He said the unanimous support for the motion was expected.

"The motion should be passed before an agreement is reached between the Chinese and British governments.

If there is no motion and an agreement on the talks is reached with the Legislative Council knowing nothing about the contents it will be very bad," he said.

"And the British Government may prefer to have such a motion," he said.

Mr Lee believed the idea of the nominated members was to have more public debate on the 1997 talks.

Therefore, the debate on the issue would be in public rather than at a closed door meeting.

Mr Jimmy McGregor, director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, gave his full support to the views expressed by Legco members.

He also urged the people, district boards, the Urban Council and other organisations to consider supporting the motion and the views expressed.

"I think we must now see, to what degree of support in Hong Kong, these views could obtain. All district boards, councils and organisations, whether or not they are political in nature, should study and consider if they will support such a motion and (such) views," he said.

Mr McGregor said if there was an extensive support among the people, their representation to Beijing from Hong Kong would carry more weight than in the past.

Concerning the move of the unofficials he said: "At long last, they have been able to speak out on a subject which is of utmost importance to the people of Hong Kong.

"Even if they are not elected, all these individuals are highly represented, skilled and dedicated people. These views expressed, really do express the opinion of many Hong Kong people," he added.

He also called on the British and Chinese governments to study carefully the views presented.

"The British have something to lend from this. There should be some disclosure of the contents of the talk to allow Hong Kong people to consider the present situation and comment on it," he said.

Mr McGregor said there had been far too much confidentiality on the talks, he added.

He said even if the call to disclose the contents of the talks had been made by other organisations, pressure groups or scholars, "it's important that these views should be expressed within our government institutions".

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